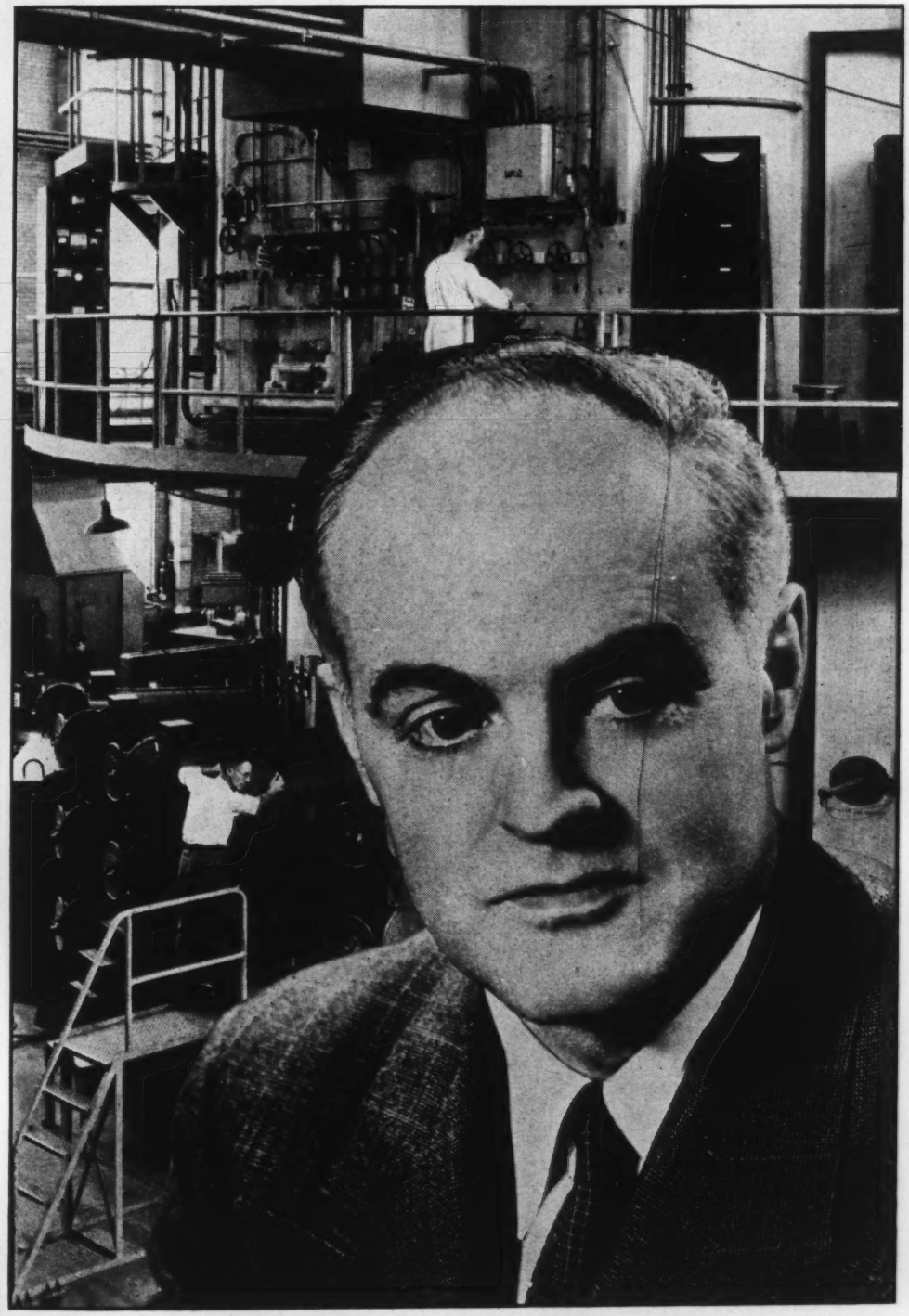
Saturday Night

AUGUST 6TH 1955 TEN CENTS



W. J. Bennett: Atomic Energy for Peacetime (Page 14).

The Front Page

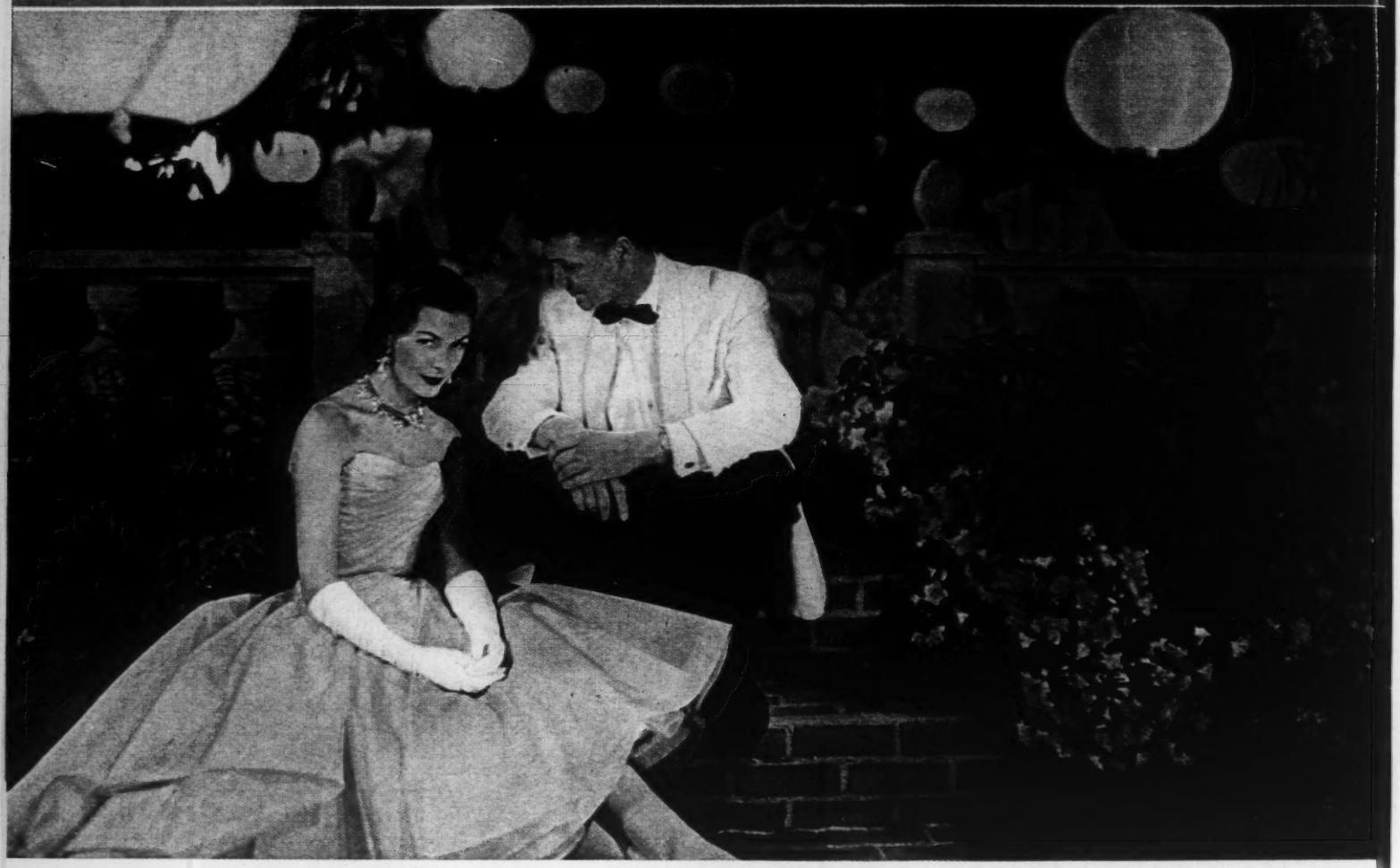
Most recent chapter in the apparently endless cancer whodunit has been written by the people running the British Empire Cancer Campaign. A couple of weeks ago they reported that tests with mice during an 18-month period had not revealed any connection between smoking and lung cancer. Five strains of mice and two preparations of artificially produced tar from cigarette smoke were used in the tests, and the results after a year and a half were completely negative.

It's mildly reassuring to learn that mice can probably smoke to their little hearts' content without running the risk of anything more serious than stained whiskers; what other significance the report may have we, along with other laymen, cannot even guess. But we do know that far too many contradictory claims and statements about lung cancer are being made by various medical and pseudo-medical groups and their publicists. What started out to be public enlightenment has become a remarkable compounding of public confusion and fear. The public never long endures such an atmosphere; it will inevitably wrap itself in a protective covering of apathy and cynicism, and become as distrustful of the real progress being made by medical science as of the excited "maybes" to which it is being now subjected.

What is needed at this time is an honest appraisal of what is accomplished by publicity campaigns designed to

The Future of United Labor
by Wilfred List: Page 7

Cadillac



For the Sheer Joy of Living!

The true worth of any possession may be measured largely in terms of the enjoyment it brings its owner.

And that is why the great Cadillac car must be counted among the most prized of personal possessions. For certain it is that few worldly belongings add so much to the sheer joy of living.

In the first place, it stands completely alone in all the things that make a motor car a pleasure to utilize. Through every mile, it provides rest and recreation and comfort in unprecedented measure.

And how rewarding a Cadillac is to own! In fact, owners everywhere will tell you that it is their greatest source of pride and happiness . . . and that it enhances their daily satisfaction and contentment to an unbelievable degree.

Of course, it isn't necessary to decide on Cadillac solely for your personal gratification. For the car is *practical* as well as *wonderful* . . . and represents a surprisingly sound investment for a surprisingly large group of motorists.

Why not stop in at our showroom today —and see if you are among the many who should move up to the "car of cars"? We think you'll agree—it's too thrilling a possibility to overlook!

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

"inform the public" about this or that disease. The campaigns originate with associations that have been formed by good people who want to dispel fear and ignorance about disease and to raise funds for the continued struggle against it. All too often, however, the annual efforts to collect money from the public become not thoughtful appeals but competitions in salesmanship, and the organization with the best organized publicity machine, not necessarily the one with the worthiest purpose, is the most financially successful.

The good that is accomplished cannot be missed; it is trumpeted in all the media of public information. But there can also be bad results, and these have been largely ignored. Attempts by the publicists to justify their campaigns may persuade laymen to put too much faith in what is being accomplished by the medical men—more faith than the scientists themselves want or believe is warranted. More important areas of medical research may be ignored by concentrating public interest on what may actually be minor diseases. And the public, encouraged to make a daily self-examination for symptoms of illness, has already reached the point of mass hypochondria.

In a recent issue of the official publication of the Health League of Canada, Dr. Gordon Bates, the League's general director, wrote: "Because voluntary associations can achieve results which no government can achieve alone—especially in the field of popular education—it is essential to ensure the stability and strength of voluntary associations taking the lead in attacking health problems". It cannot be assumed that all the voluntary organizations are equally deserving of support, however, or that their achievements "in the field of popular education" can be accepted without question. A reassessment is necessary, and it is a job best done by those who are closest to the problem—the heads of Federal and Provincial departments of health, and outstanding men in the medical profession. The initiative could well come from the Canadian Medical Association.

Salutary Strong-arm

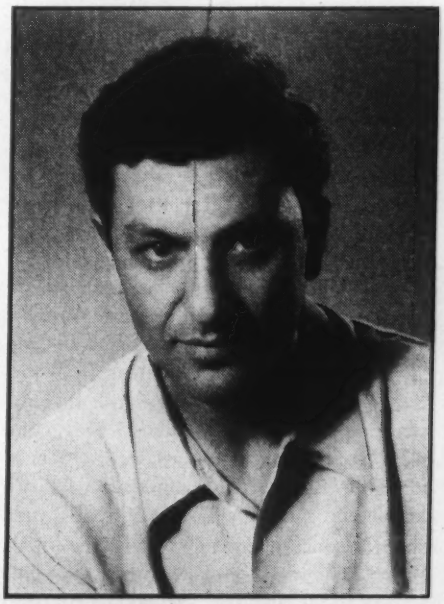
WE greet with unreserved applause the report that an aluminum company has perfected a cat-retriever—a gadget "with a long, strong arm . . . a quick, firm grasp . . . and a fleece-lined noose at its business end"—the whole designed to lift a venturesome and terrified kitten from some out-of-reach perch and deposit it safely on the ground. But we think the idea has wider application. Why not a large-sized one for politicians who get themselves out on a limb? It might even, in a pinch, be used to get one or two of those Peeping-Toms down off that ladder that leans precariously over the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee on divorce.

A Solider's Tale: (l. to r.) L. Jarvis, M. Marceau, D. Rain and W. Needles.

Music at Stratford

THIS Saturday what the program calls a "gala closing concert" will end the inaugural season of the music festival run in conjunction with the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. To judge by the concerts already presented, it should be a gala performance indeed, and congratulations are due the Festival committee and its Director of Music, Louis Applebaum.

It has been a good Festival and we hope it will continue pretty much in the pattern set this summer. Too many such enterprises have come to an abortive end by trying to be all things to all music-lovers. The great Festivals are those with some unifying principle behind them, which have been built around a superb performer, or a magnificent orchestra, or a particular kind of music. The Stratford committee has obviously been feeling its way this year, but there has been nothing tentative in its programming or compromising in its aims or artistic integrity. It already has in the Hart House Orchestra and the Festival Chorus a nucleus, which, given the right kind of support, could make this Festival one of the most distinguished on the continent. In fact, if nothing more than the Chorus, a fine *a capella* choir directed by Elmer Iseler, had been introduced this summer, Stratford would have every reason to be proud. This is an excellent small ensemble and its performance was one of the delights of the season.



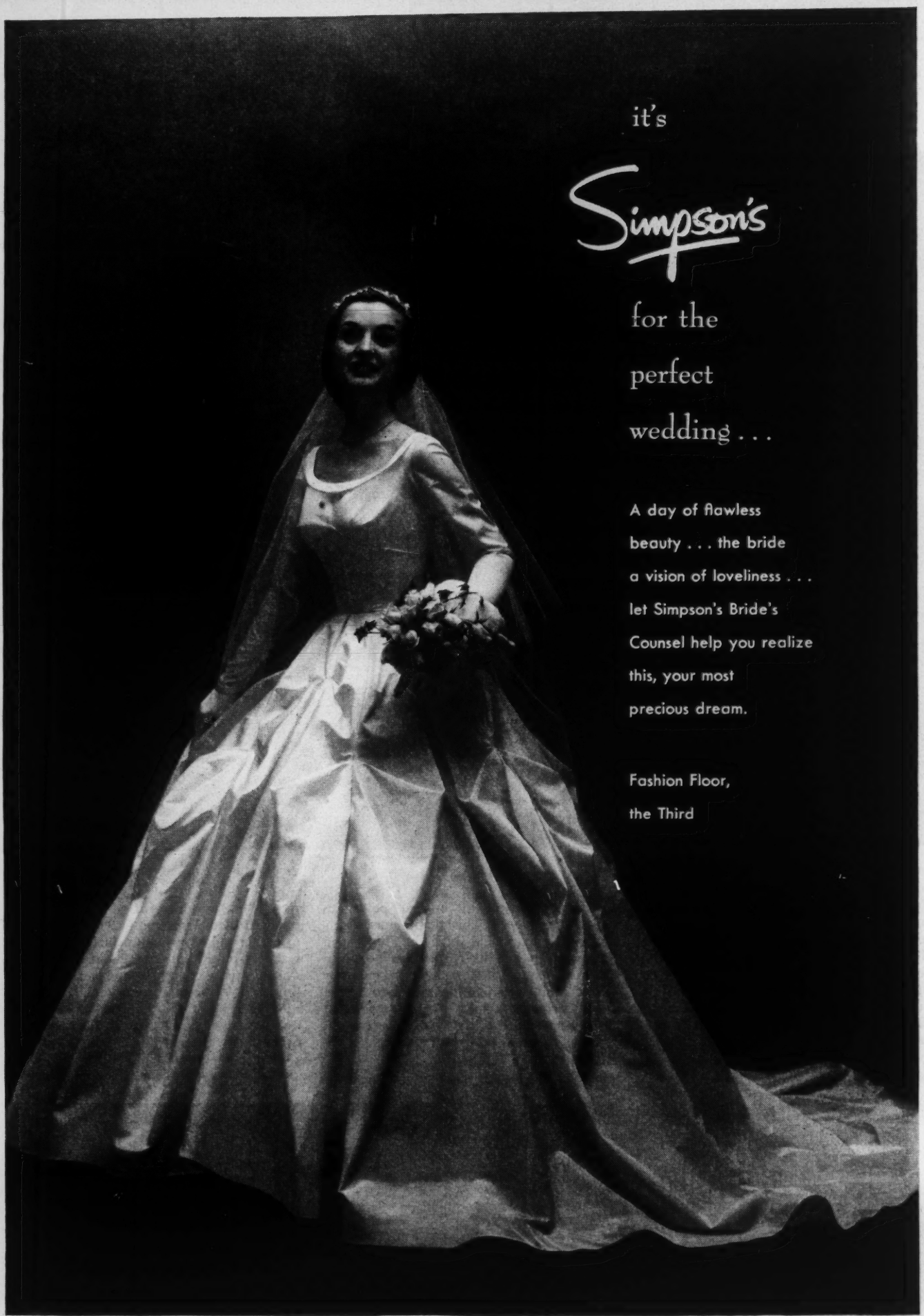
Louis Applebaum: Solid achievement.

But it was by no means the only one in a Festival which introduced such soloists as Alexander Schneider, Isaac Stern, Elizabeth Schwarzkopf, Lois Marshall and a dozen others. The programming was remarkably free from the hackneyed and contained a fair proportion of new music. It also contained one glorious surprise in the production of Stravinsky's *A Soldier's Tale* and coupled with it a program of mime by the incomparable French artist, Marcel Marceau. This was a memorable performance.

In its first season the Music Festival is on the way to being as successful as the plays in the tent. It is not so well housed, however. The Concert Hall, a re-converted barn-like structure, is adequate only; its acoustics are satisfactory; its platform arrangements are not and in the heat it is decidedly uncomfortable. Stratford is fortunate in its beautiful park area. Surely part of this could be given over to the construction of a concert hall, perhaps on the same plan as the Shed at Tanglewood, where acoustics and comfort are uniquely blended in a simple wedge-shaped structure, open on all sides.

Lethal Lounging

As motor cars are designed at present, the passenger is relatively mobile inside the car, while all the interior gadgets and devices are rigidly fixed. It is a wonderfully lethal arrangement, for it means that in



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by Wilfred List

The Future of United Labor

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The fusion of the two groups can be expected to accelerate a metamorphosis now taking place in the TLC. The old guard is slowly giving way to younger and more vigorous men in the TLC leadership. Its president, Claude Jodoin, who succeeded veteran labor leader Percy Bengough, is only 42, a bonvivant, a devoted trade unionist and a diplomat of considerable skill.

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A. R. Mosher (left) with President-designate Claude Jodoin of the new CLC.

case of any major accident the occupants of the car can be hurtled about as violently as though they had been trapped in a giant mixmaster.

It seems obvious that the situation should be reversed. The occupants should be fixed of necessity with safety belts—and the gadgets and fixtures should be either retractable or flexible. With all the ingenuity that has been lavished on motor-car design no one seems to have given any thought to an arrangement that would prevent a front-seat passenger from heading through the windshield, and nobody has come up with a device that would make the steering wheel telescope under emergency pressure instead of driving straight into the body cavity.

During 1953, over three thousand people in Ontario died from accident or violence. The motor car was responsible for the greater part of the accidents and it seems reasonable to suppose that motor-car design may have accounted for a large number of the deaths. Considering the increasing hazards of the highway, the ideal motor-car interior should be arranged like a padded cell, or even like a barrel designed for going over Niagara.

Babies for Sale

TESTIMONY before a U.S. Senate sub-committee concerning the international traffic in babies should do more than provide headlines for the scandal-sheets. One can hardly blame the customers — someone who is prepared to pay between $2,000 and $5,000 for a baby, Canadian or American, may well have the best intentions—though the Canadian witness who told the committee: "You call that smuggling, mister? That's gonna give the babies each a good home," may have been guilty of professional optimism. And there is no use in blaming the mothers, most of them unmarried and under-age, for what is as old as sin. But it would seem that more could be done to provide free hospital confinement and after-care, without the need for discouraging formalities. After all, these are Mr. Pickersgill's superior breed of Canadian-born; they should not be forced to emigrate at a tender age.

Sunny Side Up

ACCORDING to restaurateurs across the continent, more people are eating out than ever before in the history of America.

Money is easy, America is on wheels, so the trend at mealtime is away from home. Modern domestic architecture probably plays its part in the movement. The formal dining-room is being replaced by the dinette and snack bar, and the formal meal by a sandwich, a cup of coffee, and a hearty bag of potato chips. Since most of the forms of domestic eating have their exact commercial counterpart right around the corner, why go to the trouble of cooking?

Case of the Generals

WHEN Western representatives asked the Soviet leaders why they were taking Marshal Zhukov to the Geneva Conference since a general would not be keen about disarmament, they were, no doubt, joking. But it can hardly be a coincidence that generals in different countries have been taking time off during the last weeks to warn the world that armed forces—and more especially large standing armies—are still desirable. Field Marshal Montgomery has told a group of NATO parliamentarians that the intensive initial phase of a future war makes it essential to concentrate on regular forces "ready at the word go". General Simonds—President of the Canadian local of the International Union of Generals—has told a Press Conference at the recent exercises of the First Division that "he took issue with those who felt the army as such was obsolescent". And General Ridgway, whose retirement as U.S. Army Chief of Staff encourages him to be more outspoken, has presented an impressive case for "an immediately-available joint military force of hard-hitting character in which the versatility of the whole is emphasized".

General Simonds: A new look?

There is no reason to suppose that the generals are really frightened that complete and lasting peace will break out, as a result of Geneva, leading to total disarmament. What concerns them — and should concern all of us—is the effect which the new political moves are going to have on defence strategy. We may well be working, deliberately or not, towards some kind of balance of power and arms limitation. General Ridgway concludes that "the variable role which general war may assume over the next ten years makes the best Soviet strategy in each different circumstance the employment in their normal role of conventional Soviet ground forces". This, he says, places the onus of responsibility for initiating the use of nuclear weapons on the West.

On one side are those who would like to hang on to large air forces as well as large ground reserves, to rely on the H-bomb as a final deterrent and on the other nuclear weapons as a possible "graduated" deterrent — while cutting conventional standing forces on land and sea. On the other hand there are those who think like General Ridgway, while wishing, perhaps, to reach some international agreement on nuclear control. There is little doubt that the so-called new look in defence which the generals oppose appeals to many people, even outside the air force, because it is now much the more economical. But does it mean the safer course in the fluid conditions of the world today? Is it already dated?

Are we to infer from the recent reshuffle at Ottawa that the Federal Government is already committed to the American "new look"? It is to be hoped that General Simonds, freed from the inhibitions of the service, will give a lead in the public debate of a matter which has received too little attention in Canada.

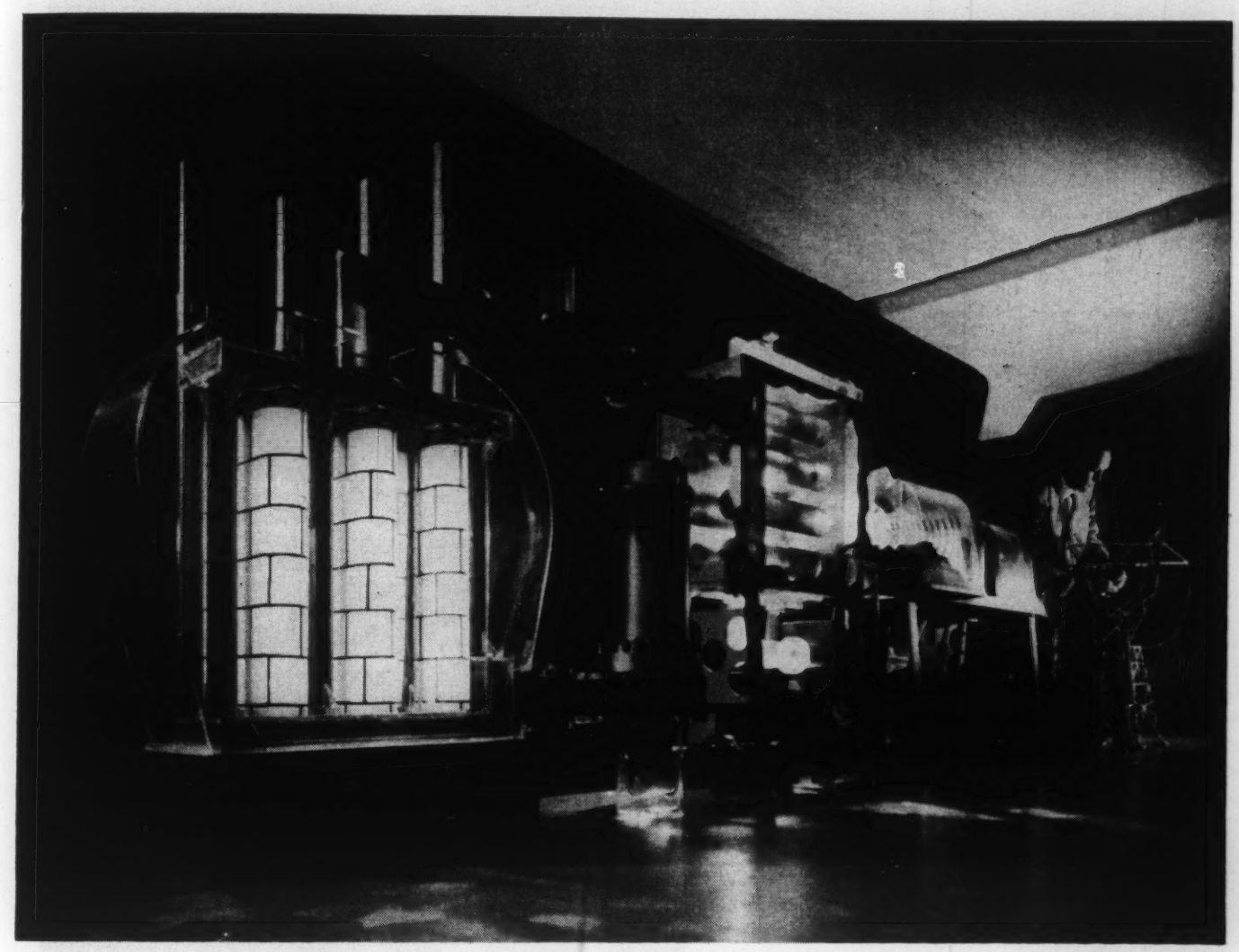
Hard Cash

THERE has recently been a movement sponsored by the Retail Merchants' Association to have the fifty-cent piece and the $2 bill withdrawn from the national currency. So far, the Hon. Walter Harris has resisted the pressure. In matters of currency, the Finance Minister points out, the government follows public demand. There is still a strong continuing demand for the fifty-cent piece and the two dollar bill.

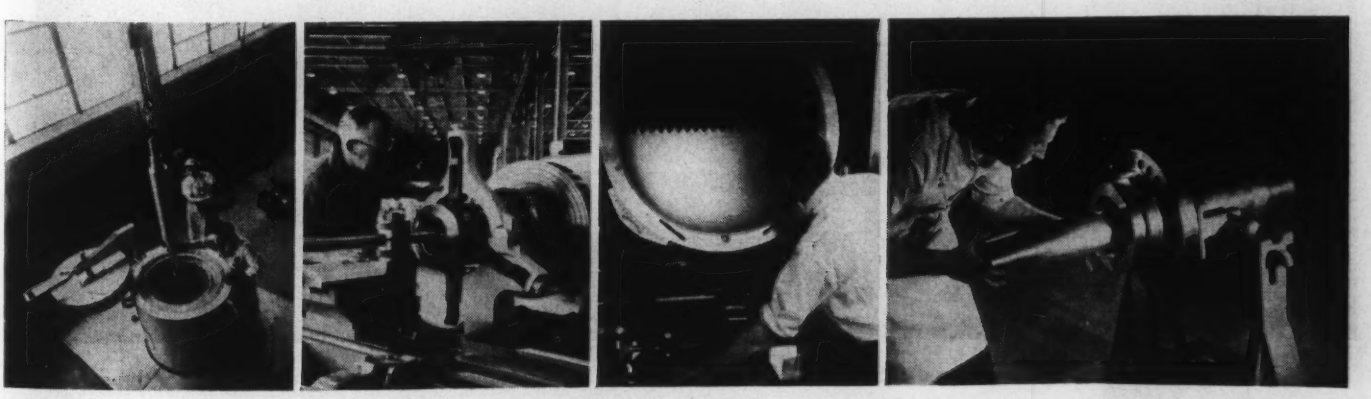
The two dollar bill will still buy almost anything that a one dollar bill bought ten years ago, so it is a handy piece of currency to have about. As for the fifty-cent piece, it is a good coin from any point of view, practical, sentimental or numismatic. It is useful for collection plates, tips, handouts and office levies in case of sickness. It may not be designed for cash registers and meters, but it fits comfortably into any pocket, where it is infinitely more reassuring than two quarters, either one of which may turn out on examination to be a nickel.

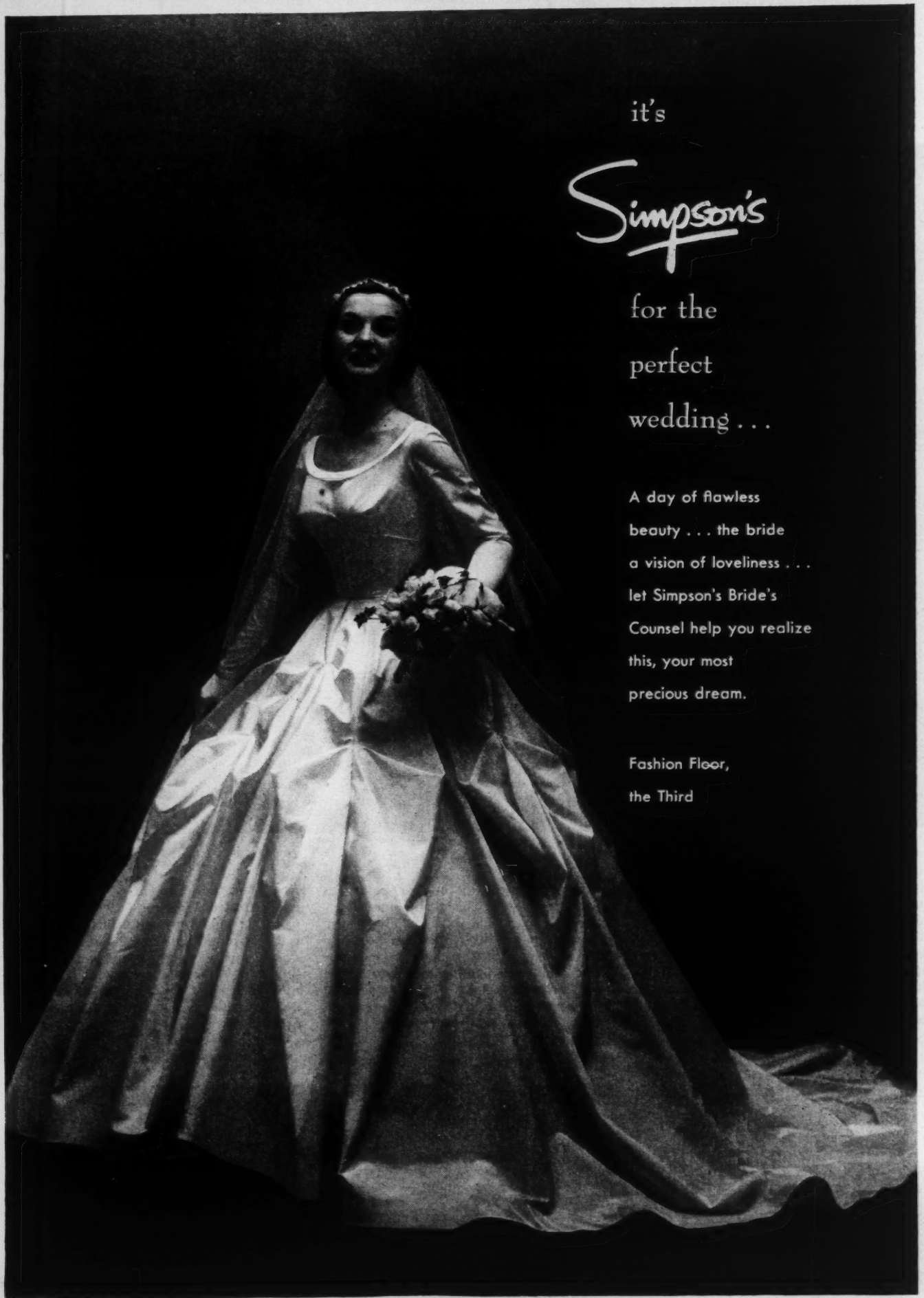
If the Retail Merchants' Association is in earnest about currency reform, why not get behind a Canadian nickel that can't be mistaken for a quarter, or a good solid quarter that is instantly distinguishable from a nickel?

The Heart of the Atomic Power Plant



WITHIN the last few weeks the first power from atomic energy was released into private utility lines. The model above shows what such an atomic power plant looks like. A similar nuclear engine is already supplying the power for the U.S.S. Nautilus, the first atomic submarine. The heart of the atomic furnace is a delicate, precision-built power pump, which is the key to the conversion of nuclear power to peaceful purposes. This pump must operate under extremely high pressures and temperatures and its parts must be given the most exacting tests. Below: The rotor of the motor-pump is lowered into a specially designed furnace where it is heated to a temperature of 1,350 degrees for ten hours. This is to relieve the stresses in the metal. The precision of a watchmaker is required of the machinists who must work to within millionths of an inch. The pump is built to prevent leakage of radioactive water, which could be highly dangerous. Both the stationary outer coils and the rotating portion are "canned" in metal so that the water flows through the space between them and acts as a bearing lubricant.





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The **LONG** *drink*
from
ENGLAND

Some 100 years ago the bartender of Pimm's Restaurant of London invented a tall drink which he called Pimm's Cup. To this day, the formula for this delectable gin drink is still a secret. Try it — it's the coolest, most refreshing long-iced gin drink you ever tasted.

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PIMM'S
No. 1 CUP
also **PIMM'S No. 5 Cup**
(Rye Base)

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concerned with what they regard as only a temporary abandonment of the CCF by the national labor federation.

Jodoin's statement on political action to the TLC convention in Windsor last month laid down a clear line of demarcation between the congress and its affiliates on the question of political ties. His statement is particularly significant since under the terms of merger Jodoin will be the first president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

He defined labor's role in politics in these terms:

"This congress has been non-partisan in politics for more than 30 years. This does not bind any affiliated member or any affiliated organization from taking part in politics on a party basis. I hope that some day all our affiliated members will take at least an active interest in politics, if not an active part; but I hope at the same time that our congress as such will never become involved in party politics. We can never hope to serve the real needs of organized labor if this congress should ever become a subsidiary of somebody's political organization. Organized labor through its national congress should always be master in its own house."

Merger terms provide for the integration of existing departments and staffs of the two congresses. The CCL has a political action department, while the TLC has the more innocuous political education and research department. This was established two years ago, mainly to deflect demands within the congress for political action. Its role to date has been limited to analyzing federal and provincial legislation. Considerable manoeuvring can be expected on the appointment of a director for this department. If the TLC's present director wins the appointment, it will be an indication that political education will continue along the lines of the past. If the PAC staff of the CCL takes over the direction of the department, more emphasis will almost certainly be placed on what the CCL and CCF consider the "right kind" of political education.

Although the TLC and CCL have had diverse political philosophies, both have a common objective in the legislative field. The congresses are the watchdogs of labor at Ottawa. Each year, they make representations to the cabinet based on resolutions adopted by their respective conventions. The TLC, because of its non-partisan role, has usually found the atmosphere in the cabinet room friendlier than has the CCL.

The merger of the two organizations into a million-member body will give added leverage to labor's efforts to pry favorable legislation from the government.

Although the 400,000-member CCL is numerically smaller than the TLC, it is far from being the poor stepchild in this trade union marriage. Its resources and assets are greater than those of the TLC — a point that TLC leaders made when the merits of the merger agreement were questioned by some affiliated unions. The Canadian Labor Congress, for example, will be housed in a building now being constructed by the CCL in Ottawa and originally intended as the new home for that organization.

The CCL's staff of 63 outnumbers that of the TLC in almost every department. Its research, public relations and educational facilities are superior to those of the TLC. Precisely because of this, some of the key departments in the new congress will be headed by personnel reflecting the CCL-CIO viewpoint.

Contrary to the fears of some in management and the hopes of many in the labor movement, the merger itself will not increase the bargaining power of individual unions. Only a consolidation of unions themselves will effectively add to their bargaining strength. However, the mergers in Canada and the United States of the two national labor federations will undoubtedly accelerate the trend toward a concentration of union strength in fewer organizations. There are indications of union mergers in the textile, packinghouse and chemical industries.

The terms of the agreement also tend to concentrate authority at another level. The power of the delegates will be somewhat diminished since conventions will be held biennially rather than annually as at present, and delegate representation will be reduced.

A general board, composed of the executive council and a representative of each affiliated union will meet as an advisory body in the off-year. This would give union leaders greater power in shaping policy of the federation in the longer period between conventions.

The merger will not automatically eliminate jurisdictional disputes but it should help reduce their number. One such dispute almost upset the unanimity at the TLC convention on the merger issue. Bitter resentment of leaders of the building trades unions against encroachments on their territory by District 50 of the United Mine Workers, a CCL affiliate, threatened to precipitate an open battle on the question of ratifying the merger terms.

Not publicly disclosed before is the fact that some members of the executive, under pressure of the building trades unions, wavered on the issue of ratifying the merger agreement with the CCL. For a few hours the merger hung in the balance. It took a dramatic threat by TLC vice-president George Schollie to resign publicly unless the executive recommended ratification of the terms of the merger pact, to bring his wavering colleagues into line. And only the influence of the railway union leader, Frank H. Hall, resulted in the building trades' decision not to force the issue.

Macmillan and Dulles: Self-assurance not diminished.

The U.S.: One Voice on Policy

by Max Freedman

IT is a common pastime in Washington to compare the statements on Russia by President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles as if there were some sinister differences in the views of the two men.

There has sometimes been a hint of lugubrious caution about Mr. Dulles even while the President was speaking buoyantly about the hopes for peace. No one who has studied the record would deny these differences in mood and language. The President, in every comment at the Geneva conference, in the solemn passion for peace which graced his speech at San Francisco, in all his references to the burden of fear and hate which oppresses anxious mankind, has spoken with an urgency usually absent from the Secretary's more measured utterance. Yet it would be deliberate folly to magnify these differences into a breach between the President and the Secretary of State. It would also be a shabby service to peace. The United States cannot be expected to speak with confidence in the negotiations with Russia when the wicked rumor is put into circulation that it is carefully speaking with two voices.

Certain fundamental facts, quite familiar to people in Washington but sometimes twisted into strange shapes on a longer view, should be stated with emphasis. In the recent history of the United States there has been no Secretary of State who exerted greater influence on a President than Mr. Dulles.

Even the most casual appeal to precedent will fully sustain that judgment. When Henry Stimson was Secretary of State he tried to use American power to stop Japan's adventure in Manchuria. He was prevented, not by the opposition of Great Britain, as a petulant legend which has persisted to this hour would suggest, but by the vehement and implacable veto of President Hoover. During his unparalleled tenure in the White House President Roosevelt really acted as his own Secretary of State, sometimes indeed not being averse to sowing court antagonisms between Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles. Edward Stettinius was a cipher. James F. Byrnes suffered from the curious habit of consulting his vanity instead of his superior in the White House, a fault for which he atoned by his embarrassed passage from the Washington scene which he had adorned so long.

President Truman deferred to General Marshall as the greatest living American, but the noble qualities of that public servant, august and indomitable, were only briefly devoted to foreign affairs; and on an important issue like the support of Israel the President did not hesitate to put aside the General's advice.

The loyalty President Truman invariably gave to Dean Acheson was a recompense for the distinguished service which he received from a most accomplished Secretary of State; but Mr. Acheson, unlike Mr. Dulles, was under the whip of Congressional suspicion and there were elements in his relations with the White House that are absent today when Mr. Dulles simply has to remain friendly with Senator George to ease the passage of many bills through Congress.

No one, in short, has had the opportunities of Mr. Dulles whom President Eisenhower, with picturesque abridgement of truth, calls the best-informed official in the world on foreign affairs.

Nor has this feeling of self-assurance been diminished in Mr. Dulles by the retirement of Sir Winston Churchill, the elevation of Sir Anthony Eden to more exalted duties, and the emergence of Harold

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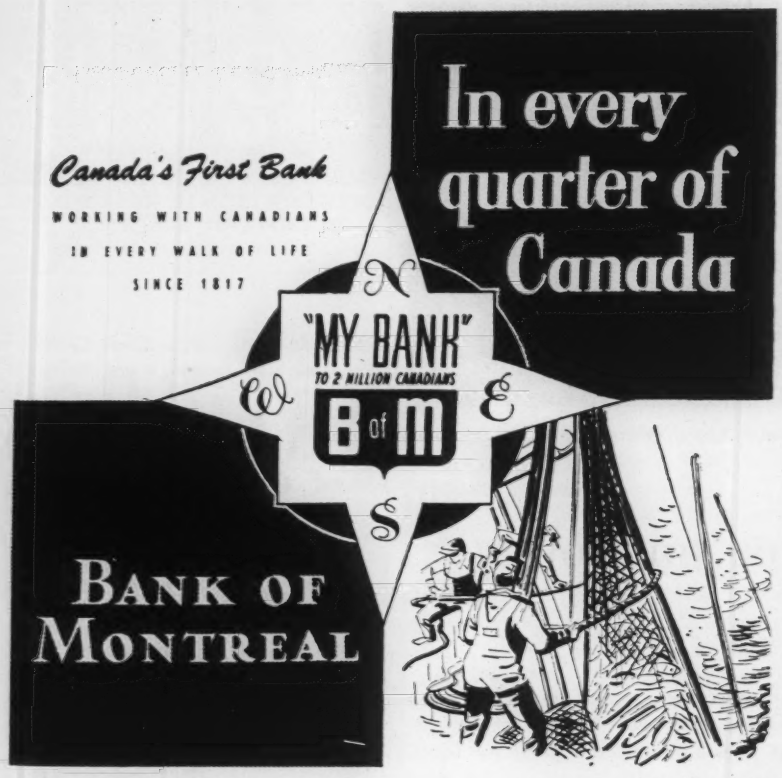

Macmillan as Britain's spokesman on foreign problems.

Mr. Macmillan, whose corrosive wit and debating skill made him a power in the House of Commons, has decided to make a sedate entrance on the world stage. Thus far he has been dull by design. He must be on guard lest he overdo the design. His speech at San Francisco was little more than an anthology of exhausted platitudes.

Mr. Dulles seemed remote from discomfort as he received the tributes for eloquence usually reserved at these international gatherings for the British spokesman, or for Lester Pearson, whose consistent intellectual distinction gave him a unique place at the San Francisco meeting. France's Foreign Minister, Mr. Pinay, is a leader of resource and decision; but how long will he be able to bob along on the shifting currents of French policies? Thus it early became clear, by reason of Mr. Dulles's power in Washington and his stature among other foreign ministers, that he would be the dominent Western figure in the detailed negotiations which will follow the Geneva conference.

In these circumstances, a prudent division of labor was made between Mr. Dulles and President Eisenhower, who had always refused to attend the Geneva meeting unless accompanied by his Secretary of State. The President gave most of his time to designing the pattern for peace; Mr. Dulles concentrated on the safeguards for security. It is this primary difference in function, rather than any sinister or devious mixture of motives, that accounts for their occasional differences in tone and language.

Quite apart from these personal values, it should be understood that a profound change has taken place in American policy in response to Russia's overtures for a diplomatic settlement.

When George Kennan, the most discerning American student of Russian affairs, first proposed the policy of containing Russian power by the accelerated development of military and economic strength in Western Europe, he forecast that the Russian system might encounter strains and pressures in the Soviet Union that would one day overpower it, since its mask of strength was a disguise for its fear. The collapse of the Soviet system is remote and its power still casts a hideous shadow over many states; but there is a belief among responsible officials in Washington, after an initial period of prolonged suspicion, that Russia really wants a diplomatic truce.

The change in the State Department can be illustrated by one contrast. Two years ago American officials were nervous and apprehensive about Russia's policy towards Germany. They admitted that it would take at least a year for the United States to prepare for a conference which would

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seek the genuine settlement of the German problem. These morose fears have now vanished. It is possible today for Mr. Dulles boldly to advance the question of German unity as the crucial test of Russian claims for a peaceful settlement of many issues that have divided the world.

When one remembers the central place of Germany in the American design for European security, it should be apparent that a transformation has occurred in Washington to betoken its new confidence as the Western World approaches the task of negotiating for months with Moscow.

There are some concessions, however, which the American Government will never make. It will never agree to weaken or abandon NATO, withdraw from essential bases overseas, or accept a disarmament plan which neutralizes America's atomic supremacy while shielding Russia from an adequate system of international inspection. These concessions would all be dangers to peace. Within these limits of prudent vigilance, the United States is ready to explore with Russia all practical methods of bringing the world to a greater sense of security.

In an almost bizarre way, the challenge of Communist China is making itself felt among the influences working for a European settlement. The conviction is almost universal in Washington that Russia has been trying to restrain Communist China from enforcing her claims to Formosa in a way which would bring American power into action and plunge the world into the unmeasured agony of atomic war. Russia could not shun the hideous hazards of such a conflict, except at the price of losing China as an ally, since she is bound to assist the Peking Government under a pact of mutual guarantee. Successful negotiations with Moscow on European problems might thus open the path for negotiations with Peking on Asian affairs.

Slowly, and with many a convulsive pause, the world is edging its way towards an era no longer made strident with hate and haggard with fear. It is a blessing that the path has been found this year, for in 1956 American public life will be caught in the organized fervor of Presidential politics. Now is the time to advance. Bravely won, this campaign for peace may at last give this afflicted generation a respite from the griefs and grievances which have made its life a torment.

The time has come to take risks for peace. The free world expects its leaders to meet Russia with upraised hopes as well as resolute caution. Weakness will breed surrender, just as suspicion will engender fear. Why should the Western World be afraid of Russia? Our allies are peace, freedom, prosperity, strength. Add wisdom in negotiation — and patience in public opinion—and the victories for peace can be awaited with something better than a trembling hope.

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The following are extracts from the Chairman's circulated statement:

The demand for our products was maintained at a high level, and I am once again able to report that turnover and trading profit have reached a new record. Our licensees also continue to be active, and there has been a substantial increase in the royalties which we have received from them.

The balance sheet reflects the changes in the capital structure and the issue of debenture stock which were approved last year. As a result of this issue and continued successful trading, our liquid position shows a satisfactory improvement. Your Directors are satisfied, however, that to maintain the existing volume of business and to keep abreast of technical developments in the many fields which are being opened up and which affect our business, these resources will soon be fully absorbed.

The present level of costs, and the hazards of the new markets in which we are becoming more and more heavily committed, make it essential that we should conserve our resources, and it is with this in view that your directors recommend that £1 million should be appropriated to general reserve.

The balance of profit which remains will permit the distribution of an increased amount by way of dividend and your Directors are, therefore, recommending a final dividend at the rate of 12½% on the larger capital.

GENERAL REVIEW OF 1954

The success which we have achieved during 1954 is the result of long-term planning helped by a year of relatively stable conditions. All divisions of the company contributed to the increased turnover, and our export business reached a new high level of £13 million. Orders received during the year from customers other than the British Government also showed an increase on any previous year.

The demand for our aero engines by both military and civil customers has continued, and is, undoubtedly, based on the satisfactory performance of many hundreds of engines which are in service throughout the world.

The Motor Car Division has produced more cars than in any other year since the war, and there is no doubt that our adoption of the automatic gearbox has been fully endorsed by the growing number of users.

The manufacturing resources of the Oil Engine Division have been steadily expanded, and the wide variety of uses to which this range of engines can be put has resulted in an increased turnover and a satisfactory level of enquiries.

Our Canadian company have successfully carried out their manufacturing programme, and have in addition, prepared themselves for the increased responsibility which will accompany the introduction of the Viscount aircraft into air line operation in Canada and America.

In Australia the equipment of our repair and service depot was satisfactorily completed in time for the introduction of the Viscount aircraft by Trans-Australia Airlines towards the end of the year.

AERO ENGINE DIVISION

In his review of the Aero Engine Division, the Chairman said: The output of the Derby Group of factories has been well maintained throughout the year and there has been increased output from our Scottish Factories now that they are in full production.

The main production of engines for the Royal Air Force has continued to be various marks of Avon, which is used in the Canberra, the Valiant four-engined bomber and the Hunter and Swift fighters.

Apart from production, we have delivered prototype engines for fitting to substantial numbers of Royal Air Force, Naval, and prototype aircraft in America, France, Sweden, Holland and Italy.

Our long-term policy of cultivating the civil market is now seen in the Dart, which is the only propeller turbine in civil air line operation in the world. In the Viscount aircraft, which has already been ordered by many air lines, by foreign governments and for executive use, the Dart has accumulated over 300,000 engine-hours flown in scheduled service and this figure is increasing at the rate of over 20,000 hours a month. It has been possible to follow up last year's sale of Viscounts to Canada with a sale to America.

The development of the Dart engine continues to match further developments of the Viscount. We have been very happy to support Vickers-Armstrongs Limited to establish British aircraft in the international markets and to have contributed to the competitive position of British European Airways.

In Holland the Fokker "Friendship" is powered by two Darts. This medium range aircraft is a replacement for the D.C. 3.

Our experience of propeller turbine engines convinced us that this type of engine would probably play the biggest role in civil aviation for some years ahead. Our new engine, designated R.B. 109, has now started its programme of development running. We are confident that it will be a worthy successor to the Dart.

The research and development required to produce the engines of the future and to investigate the alternative sources of power in line with future military requirements, entail the support of substantial development facilities. These projects range from the Conway, among the most powerful jet engines now under development, to the Soar, a small engine with a remarkable power weight ratio which was demonstrated in a Meteor aircraft at the Farnborough display. In addition, as a longer-term project, we are continuing our work on vertical lift and testing engines under the conditions to be expected at very high altitudes.

MOTOR CAR DIVISION: Throughout the year, work continued on the design and development of new models. This culminated in the new Rolls-Royce "Silver Cloud" and the "S" Series Bentley. These cars are completely new and embody all that is best in current automobile practice. They have been received with great approval both at home and abroad. We are taking steps to expand our output to cope with the demand.

The production of "B" range of petrol engines for military and commercial purposes has proceeded to programme. We have continued to develop and improve these engines.

OIL ENGINE DIVISION: This division has continued to expand its markets throughout the world, and its products are now operating in more than 25 countries. Reports from the larger users indicate that the product is establishing a reputation in keeping with the name it carries.

After reviewing the overseas activities and the progress of the Associated Companies, the statement concluded:

Your company can only maintain its unique position in the world to-day by the skill and enthusiasm of the workers and the staff. There are many ways in which they prove their loyalty to the firm. For this, we must all be exceedingly grateful.

The report and accounts were adopted and the other formal business duly transacted.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the Board's proposals in regard to Workers' Shares were approved.

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Letter from Montreal

The Case for a Real Canadian Film

by Hugh MacLennan

ALMOST anything could go wrong in Montreal this summer and nobody would mind much. After two years of atrocious weather, the city has been enjoying one of the loveliest seasons in many a decade.

The emotion that this city always gives me in summer, combined with the mature grace of the Laurentian valley and the green of the Townships rolling down to those rhythmic, promontoried lakes, has given an extra dimension to the despair and hearbreak I have found in letters coming to me recently from friends connected with the making of movies.

For years I have longed to see movie cameras at work in Montreal and the St. Lawrence, weaving their forms and colors into human stories which transcend the brief documentaries of the National Film Board. A painter can capture the rigid essence of our northland, but for the St. Lawrence Valley and the Townships, and for the dramatic variety of Montreal itself, there is no real substitute for a motion picture camera. This is a landscape where the lines flow, where they are never static. It is a female landscape.

For years I have wondered why this nation has yet to venture making a real full-length motion picture based on a genuine Canadian story and produced by Canadian artists, technicians and actors. My correspondents from the movie world assure me sadly that the dream is as far from fulfillment as ever, and that they themselves are unable to turn it into a reality without help.

A few years ago there seemed a possibility that the National Film Board would take the final plunge and produce a full-length feature, the only kind of picture which can hope to win any wide interest either in the outside world or in Canada itself. The government had allotted a sizable sum, just about right for a full-length picture on Canadian prices, for a venture called the Freedom Program. The idea was to circulate films in Europe based on Canadian life and free from any overt propaganda. The only way this aim could have succeeded was through the making of a full-length picture, but at that leap the government boggled. It was too risky. We lacked the actors, they claimed; we lacked the experience. It seemed safer to spend the money cosily on the kind of documentaries the Board had been making for years.

Government policy toward the NFB now seems to have hardened and ministerial interest in it is limited to a willingness to keep it alive so long as it causes no embarrassing questions to be raised in the House. As for taking a chance—well, the men of our government are the most cautiously competent in the world. If the immense talent resident in the NFB continues to go largely to waste, the government feels safe in assuming that the nation, not understanding it is there, will not complain.

If Canada is ever to produce full-length pictures it must be with the help of organizers trained in business and willing to risk a few hundred thousand dollars in a gamble much less risky than most Canadian businessmen realize.

Oddly enough, Canada has both the talent and the resources to compete in the international film market right now. Four years ago the same kind of defeatism we find crushing the film-makers was dooming our stage to small-town repertory. This summer Stratford is almost the centre of the theatrical world. The so-called miracle of Stratford was a miracle only to the extent that for once some hard-headed Canadian citizens took an intelligent chance on an artistic idea. Under Dr. Guthrie's stimulus, the Festival employs more and more home-grown artists. In Montreal, Jean Gascon's Theatre du Nouveau Monde has been entirely successful, and this summer has won rave reviews from the critics of Paris. Let nobody say, as was said at the time of the Freedom Program, that Canada lacks trained actors and actresses.

We also have the writers, for it would

Philip Leacock, the director of The Kidnappers, *with its young co-stars.*

be a small jump from writing for radio to writing either originals or adaptations for movies. Reuben Ship's *The Investigator*, produced by Andrew Allen's Stage, is probably the most famous radio play written anywhere.

Even in the matter of technical facilities, Canada is fairly well equipped. Montreal has an excellent studio. In Toronto, Audio is building one even larger. Audio, Shelley, Rapid Grip and Batten, Crawley, Associated Screen News and possibly some other organizations whose names I don't know already possess laboratory facilities.

The only ingredient lacking is imagination fortified with courage and practical business sense. This summer two young men, Ronald Weyman and Julian Biggs, both competent and highly trained, are searching for financial support for a full-length movie based on Thomas Raddall's *The Nymph and the Lamp*. At the time of writing they have not obtained it, although Raddall's novel is a natural for a motion picture and the scenery in which it is set is the kind which only Canadian cameramen seem able consistently to exploit.

"Why is it," writes another young film man, who is neither Weyman nor Biggs, "that Canadians with wealth and business skill stubbornly refuse to gamble on the native interest and ability and faith of other Canadians? Why should Englishmen be more willing to bet on Canadian film possibilities than we are ourselves?"

A few years ago I found myself in a unique position to see at first-hand the willingness of Englishmen—even of Scotsmen—to take a chance on the Canadian scene. One night two young men came to see me in my Montreal apartment and laid their problem before me. I claim no credit for helping them to solve it. I merely made a single suggestion they found useful and immediately snapped up.

The two young men were Neil Paterson, a Scottish writer, and Philip Leacock, an English director. The film they were anxious to make was *The Kidnappers*. Paterson had never been in Canada before, but he insisted that there should be no switcheroo in the locale—the picture must be presented as a Canadian story set in a locale where people similar to its characters lived. Cape Breton, so reminiscent in parts of the Trossachs of Scotland, was exactly the place they had come to Canada to find. After glancing over some of my Cape Breton photographs, they said goodnight and the next day stepped off a plane in Sydney. They spent weeks studying the country, absorbing its atmosphere and detail, and then went back to Scotland. Less than a year later *The Kidnappers*, shot in the Trossachs but astonishingly faithful to the Cape Breton landscape, was playing to packed houses from one end of Canada to the other, and in the major cities of the United States.

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Man With Know-How

WHEN Bill Bennett turned up in Ottawa in 1935, he was a young man of twenty-three, with modest qualifications and doubtful prospects. The qualifications were largely represented by a BA degree from Toronto University, reflecting an interest in history, philosophy and political science. The prospects were clouded by the depression and lack of money. But he did have one useful contact. His local MP had also arrived in Ottawa that year. And by good fortune William John Bennett of Schreiber, Ontario and Fort William Collegiate became private secretary to Clarence Decatur Howe, Member for Port Arthur and Minister of Railways and Canals. It was the start of an association which, in one form or another, has continued unbroken for twenty years.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Howe became Minister of Munitions and Supplies. Mr. Bennett moved up and across to become his Chief Executive Assistant. "I was a trouble-shooter, you might say," he explains. Amongst his numerous troubles were those connected with the development of the atom bomb—which began with Canada's decision in 1942 to participate in the top-secret Allied project. And in 1946, when the future of the uranium-producing Crown Company was uncertain in the aftermath of war, he transferred to its top management with a kind of watching-brief. A year later he became President of Eldorado and of Northern Transportation.

Following international disagreement and the Canadian decision to build a new reactor (NRU) both for military and peaceful purposes, he was appointed President of Atomic Energy of Canada in 1953, with responsibility for the Chalk River development. At the same time he continued to supply, through Eldorado, the U.S. rearmament needs in uranium. In both jobs he has remained answerable to Mr. Howe.

He is not unmindful of export potentialities in reactors and of pioneering possibilities in propulsion, in northern development and so on. But he believes that the main Canadian effort should be concentrated on the provision of power stations for normal generating purposes—and at an economic rate—in those areas where hydro and conventional fuels are not available or cheaply transmittable. "If there is any impression in the public mind that we are lagging behind in this important field," he says, "it can only be due to the fact that we have not had the publicity that has been given to the atomic power program in the United States and the United Kingdom." He also believes

that the time has come when private industry, as well as the public utilities, should accept some share of the responsibility and the cost, in the practical application of government research.

He is at present heading the Canadian delegation to the Geneva Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. President Eisenhower's original initiative, the sponsorship of the United Nations and the recent Soviet decision to participate in an international atomic pool have focussed world attention on this unprecendented gathering of scientists, economists and industrialists. And the Canadian role is, of course, of great importance. For it is Canada's participation in the wartime and post-war atomic program which has given her a special place amongst the Powers —rather than the size of her land or the wisdom of her leaders.

He has gone there with an open mind as far as procedure is concerned. Later, he hopes there will be other scientific meetings, an international agency to pool vital materials, and an exchange of technical information. "We are well aware," he points out, "that the remarkable progress we have made in the Canadian program has only been possible because we were able to draw on the great store of scientific knowledge accumulated in many countries prior to the war. We are likewise convinced that a fuller exchange of scientific and technical information must be a necessary condition of progress."

Despite his singular rise to the top of Canada's latest industry—and a slightly Mephistophelean appearance — there is nothing very extraordinary in his life. He is married, with a family of seven children, ranging from eighteen to two, which has grown along with his other responsibilities since he came to Ottawa twenty years ago. For relaxation he swims and skis, being too busy for more leisurely recreations. He divides his time between Ottawa and Chalk River, with occasional visits to the Eldorado camps in the far north and to Washington. At Ottawa he inhabits a rather undistinguished office in one of the temporary government buildings around which an atmosphere of wartime improvisation still hangs. But it would seem fairly sure that Mr. Bennett himself, in his cheerful, unobtrusive way, has come to stay.

It may seem strange that Mr. Howe, who likes to talk about the importance of the engineering mind in government and is himself a qualified engineer, should have sponsored a man of Mr. Bennett's background in such a highly scientific and technical field. But Mr. Bennett has the advantage of growing with the job from scratch; he evidently possesses a high degree of managerial know-how; and in this novel and necessarily secretive business, with its international ramifications, he knows, too, the mind of Mr. Howe.

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Ottawa Letter

Summing Up the Session

by John A. Stevenson

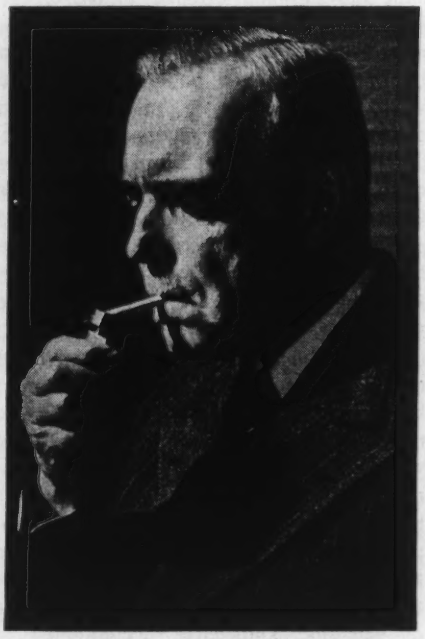
THE attendance in both houses of Parliament had become very thin when prorogation ended one of its longest sessions on record. Admittedly Ottawa can be a very unpleasant place of residence in the dog days of July but personal discomfort is no valid excuse for so many of our parliamentarians neglecting duties, for which they now receive very adequate remuneration.

Particularly reprehensible was the conduct of a covey of Senators and Commoners, who, being crusaders for parliamentary structure for NATO, were anxious to attend a conference at Paris on the subject and contrived to have themselves flown there at the public expense by the RCAF on the pretext that they had a mission to inspect our air and military bases in Europe. It is a task for which their equipment is scanty and the *Ottawa Journal*, which sourly describes them as "busy bodies", points out that it is not work for which members and senators are paid.

The legislative output of the session was substantial, but a large proportion of it consisted of amending measures and no new statutes of major importance were passed. The outstanding feature of the session was the long and bitter debate on the Defence Production Bill. The Progressive Conservatives are fully entitled to sound the loud timbrel of triumph over their vindication of the rights of Parliament and the capitulation of the Government.

But the Liberals claim that it was a Pyrrhic victory for the Tories because Mr. Drew's great personal contribution to the victory has made his leadership unchallengeable and that Mr. St. Laurent, whose hint that he was ready to lead them in another election has delighted his followers, could not find any other opponent so easy to defeat.

In the session Mr. St. Laurent did nothing to strengthen his claim to rank as one of Canada's great Prime Ministers. With his attractive personality and his fund of charm and friendliness, he is a very ornamental leader of the nation, but he remains the able corporation lawyer doing his best with briefs for the Liberal party and he will never be a real master of the arts of politics or a first class parliamentarian. His interventions in important debates, in which a Prime Minister should have given a lead at an early stage, were often very late, and, when they occurred, they rarely shed much light for the solu-



Mr. St. Laurent: Briefs for the party.

tion of the problem under discussion. He left the management of the House of Commons largely to Mr. Harris and his deficiency as a political tactician was revealed when, instead of taking care to assign credit for the compromise on the Defence Production Bill to Solon Low, the leader of the Social Credit, who was the first to propose it, he allowed Mr. Drew to claim a monopoly of it.

The Progressive Conservative party had its best session for many years and has at last begun to convince the country that it is an effective Opposition. For the advance in its fortunes the chief credit must be accorded to Mr. Drew, who, after his recovery from his illness, led his party with marked vigor and ability. Some of his speeches are still too long and diffuse and he still harps too much upon the bogey of Communism, but his case was always presented with compelling force and his arguments were always marshalled in orderly fashion.

The CCF make good their weakness in numerical strength by showing a higher average of parliamentary ability and greater industry than any of the other parties. They carry no useless passengers in their ranks and can, on a subject which has a special interest for them, sustain by themselves a long debate against the Government. They have also the advantage of the experienced leadership of Mr. Coldwell, who is the most polished parliamentarian in the House and always secures

from Ministers careful attention to his opinions. But this session he has not been so active a participant in debates as his second-in-command, Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg N. Centre), who has become one of the outstanding personalities in the Commons and the best authority upon its procedure.

However, towards the close of the session Mr. Coldwell and his followers had their spirits somewhat depressed by the evidence of the decline in their party's percentage of popular support which was revealed in the provincial elections in Ontario and Alberta.

But they are not quite so despondent as their sworn enemies, the Social Crediters, for whom the gloom created by their narrow escape from defeat in the Federal by-election in their stronghold of Battle River was deepened by the outcome of the provincial election in Alberta. The desertion of so many former supporters, which was responsible for the defeat of three leading Ministers and the reduction of the party's strength in the legislature from 51 to 37 out of 61 is a clear indication that the validity of the Opposition's charges about maladministration and corruption was widely accepted in Alberta. And, if the invigorated Opposition can drive home its charges and force more damaging revelations when the new legislature meets in August, then the star of Social Credit will wane as rapidly as it rose.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

MAYBE it's best to face the truth and live with it: you can't remember figures and there's nothing you can do about it. And that's what Hal's decided: he's tried all those fancy tricks, "association of ideas" and all the other gimmicks, but nothing works. Some days ago he wanted the address of some friends who've moved out west. "It's Whyte Avenue," he remarked to his wife, "but what's the number?" Mary couldn't help him this time: "I don't know," she replied, "but haven't you got their letter?" "Threw it away," confessed Hal, "as I'd a sure way of remembering." That made Mary smile, but he went on: "The three figures of a special 3-figure number added up to their address." "So that narrows your choice to about a thousand!" said Mary. Hal nodded: "Yes, but now I only remember there was a six for sure in that special number, and I did notice it was fifty more than one and a half times its three figures multiplied together." And they both started laughing. So now Hal relies on a little black notebook: that's when he remembers to have it with him. But you can figure out the address from what he said. *Answer on Page 38.*

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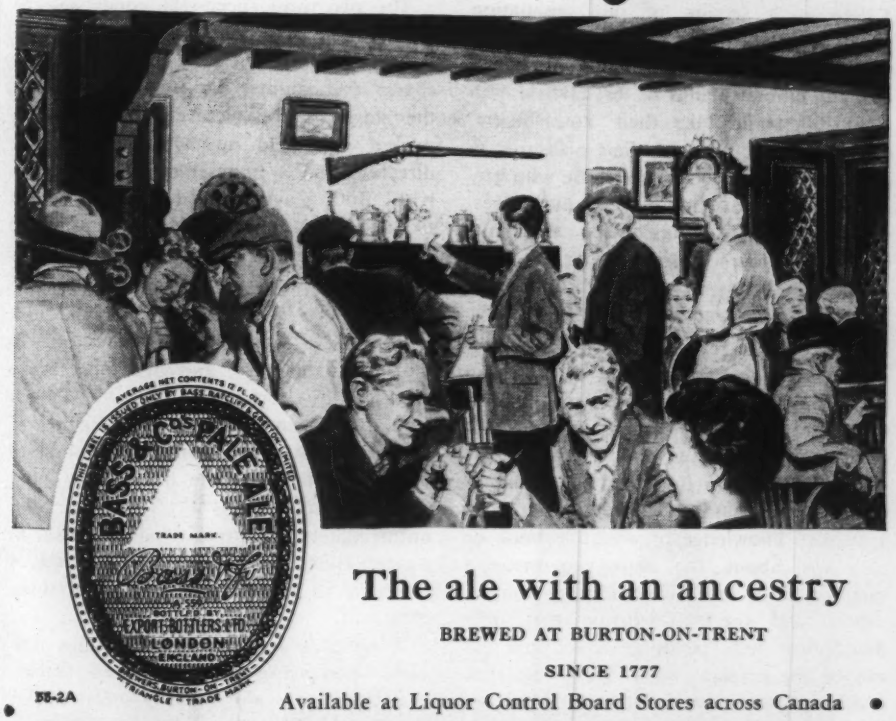

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Television

Corn and Condensations

by Hugh Garner

THERE is a section of our population which is miles ahead of the science fiction writers, who have long predicted that the human beings of the 21st or 44th centuries would take their nourishment, education, and most of their pleasures in pill form. These people are those who buy one of a dozen or more digest magazines, digests of best-selling books, and love hour-long television dramas that are fragmentary versions of two-and-a-half hour plays and 400-page novels.

They seldom realize that they are missing a great deal by reading or watching such bowdlerized versions of famous works, for they are content with a brief resumé of the book or play, a few dramatic highlights from it, and the delineation of the major characters. They end up with a cursory knowledge of what the book or play was about, the ability to sneak a mention of it into cocktail party conversation, and the self-delusion that only description and "padding" have been cut out of the original work. As a rule they are the same people who do not read books, but flock to see the movies made from them.

A few television moguls are also of this type, but fortunately are not as bad as some Hollywood ones of an earlier era. As yet they have not inspired such stories as the one about the Hollywood producer who wanted to change John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath* into a picture about a middle-class family going to California on a vacation. Generally speaking, most of the television producers and directors came to the medium from the legitimate theatre, and are used to portraying life as it is, rather than the way they think it should be. However, due to the limitations of television time, plus the demands of the audience for big-name dramas featuring big-name stars, they have attempted to squeeze into one or one-and-a-half hour programs condensations of classics, with disastrous results.

This season alone they have condensed, among others, *The Great Gatsby, The Petrified Forest, A Farewell To Arms, Medea, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, Darkness at Noon, Hamlet and David Copperfield. The Great Gatsby* and *A Farewell to Arms* became as corny as a soap opera, and as difficult to watch. *David Copperfield* ran in two instalments, but even this was not enough to give it scope and continuity. What there was of it was interesting and well acted, but I'm afraid most of the book was left on the cutting-room floor.

The two most successful condensations I saw were *Peter Pan* and *The Petrified Forest.* The first did not lose much of its charm and whimsy by its transfer from the stage to the picture tube, and the second was held up by excellent sets, direction and a tight story line to begin with. Both plays enjoyed the fine acting of such stars as Mary Martin and Cyril Ritchard, in *Peter Pan,* and Henry Fonda, Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall and company in *The Petrified Forest.*

Both these plays came to television via the legitimate stage, and like most stage plays can be shortened to television length without too much damage being done. This is also true of musical comedies and opera, which have little in the way of a story line to begin with. It is not true, unfortunately, of novels, and *Darkness at Noon, 1984, The Great Gatsby* and *A Farewell to Arms,* proved it if anything ever will.

A novel is a book-length fictitious narrative portraying characters and actions in a continuous plot. This is true whether the elapsed time covered by the book is one day or twenty years. If the time factor is condensed the story is spoiled, and if everything but the action is removed, the story is damaged beyond repair.

However, there are three forms of literary art from which good television plays can be made. One, of course, is the play written originally for television or radio. Obviously there is only minor cutting to be done in plays of this kind, for they were written with the time element paramount in the playwright's mind, and with the action suited to the limitations of the television stage. The second is the legitimate stage play, which, while needing cutting and in many cases a censorship of dialogue and action for home consumption, does not have to sacrifice too much story or credibility to TV. And the third form is the scarcely-tapped short story.

Hamlet on TV: Too much cutting.

The short story is ideally constructed for television adaptation. It generally deals with only a few characters, the action takes place in a comparatively short space of time, and it is concerned solely with the resolving of a crisis by its protagonist. In a short story, as in a play, there is no space for anything but brief descriptions of the people involved, descriptions of locale, or the recollection of past events. Sub-plots are seldom used, all thought emanates from one person, and it is free from the insertion of the author's "asides" or philosophy. The short story relies on its action and dialogue to bring out traits of character and to point up the differences between one character and another. A short story moves rapidly towards the crisis, meets it, and stops. Because of its terse construction the dramatized short story does not leave three-quarters of itself on the adapter's desk.

The only short stories I can remember seeing this year on TV were *Dip in the Pool* by Roald Dahl, *I'm a Fool* by Sherwood Anderson, and *The Girls in Their Summer Dresses* by Irwin Shaw. *I'm a Fool* failed to bring out the self-disgust that Anderson had put into his character, and the sets were a little too stagey, but it got by tolerably well. *Dip in the Pool* was dramatized over the CBC, and was done very well, but *The Girls in Their Summer Dresses* came out pretty limpid, as though neither of the actors (Franchot Tone was one, I believe) really understood what Irwin Shaw was writing about. Despite this sad beginning — and it *is* really only the beginning—the television powers-that-be should realize that they have an almost unlimited supply of television dramas to hand, for both hour-long and half-hour shows.

To sum up, I hope that television will leave good novels alone, and not ruin them by trying vainly to condense them into short dramatic plays. Two (or maybe it's three) movie companies are now at work reducing *War and Peace* into a supercolossal, Technicolor Hollywood epic. I hope and trust that the TV adapters keep their hot little hands away from it. Imagine *War and Peace* reduced to an hour-long dramatic presentation, complete with commercials for Pet Milk.

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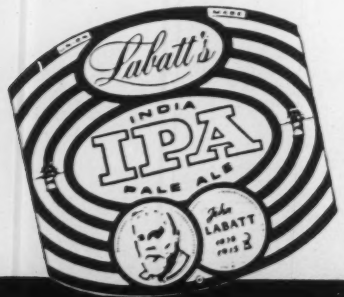

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Books

A Contrast in Novelists

by Robertson Davies

JOYCE CARY is not a fashionable novelist. He is not in any particular "movement" and he does not build his novels upon any of the fashionable philosophies of our day. But he is a novelist whom we can imagine plying his craft successfully at any time during the past hundred and fifty years. He is in that main stream of English fiction which begins in the eighteenth century and, in the nineteenth, swells out into a broad river; the river is not so popular now as once it was, and authors who explore its creeks and cut-off meanders are apt to be immoderately praised; but the river is strong and Cary knows how to navigate it as well as any man living.

His best efforts, since 1941, have been put into two long novels, each of which fills three volumes. The first of these was the tale of the relationship of Sara Monday, Tommy Wilcher and Gulley Jimson; the books are called *Herself Surprised, To Be A Pilgrim,* and *The Horse's Mouth.* Every reader will have his own favorite, and I shall say here that I like the last best of the three, because it seems to me to give one of the best insights into the artist's temperament—the real thing and not the usual fictional fake—of any novel I know. Gulley Jimson is no romantic Bohemian, descended from Murger and with phrases of Puccini sticking to him; he is a jolly old scoundrel, not quite right in the head, but a painter of genius. Others will prefer Sara, that delightful, innocently wicked old kitchen-Venus, and there may be a few whose pity for cracked old Wilcher will incline them toward him. But I like them because they provide me with the inexhaustible Gulley—the only fully articulate painter I have ever met.

The other three-decker novel is about Chester Nimmo, the great politician, his wife Nina, and her second husband, her cousin and her seducer, Captain Jim Latter. Their books are *Prisoner of Grace, Except the Lord* and—recently published—*Not Honour More.* In these books Cary writes about politics better than Disraeli, and as well as Trollope, but politics is not the mainspring of his plot; that is, as always with him, the inexhaustible variety of the human spirit. Nimmo, as an ambitious little clerk, married Nina, who was above him, and rose triumphant over the fact that she never really broke off her relationship with her first love, Jim Latter; when Nina divorced Nimmo and married Latter, they were not rid of him, for the terrible old man settled in their house, and created a situation which the choleric Latter could only solve by killing his wife.

Joyce Cary: Hot and strong.

If you truly like novels, and if you like to get your teeth into something really meaty, I recommend these books to you strongly. But do not let me mislead you; if you want something on the Dostoevsky model, with agony and guilt piled high, these are not the books for you. Cary is, in the highest and finest sense, a comic writer. He rejoices in the wild luxuriance of the human spirit; he is stimulated by situations which cause other novelists to pull their solemnest faces. He is always conscious of the farcical element which lies so near to tragedy, and he has a pe-

Robert Ruark: Shocker.

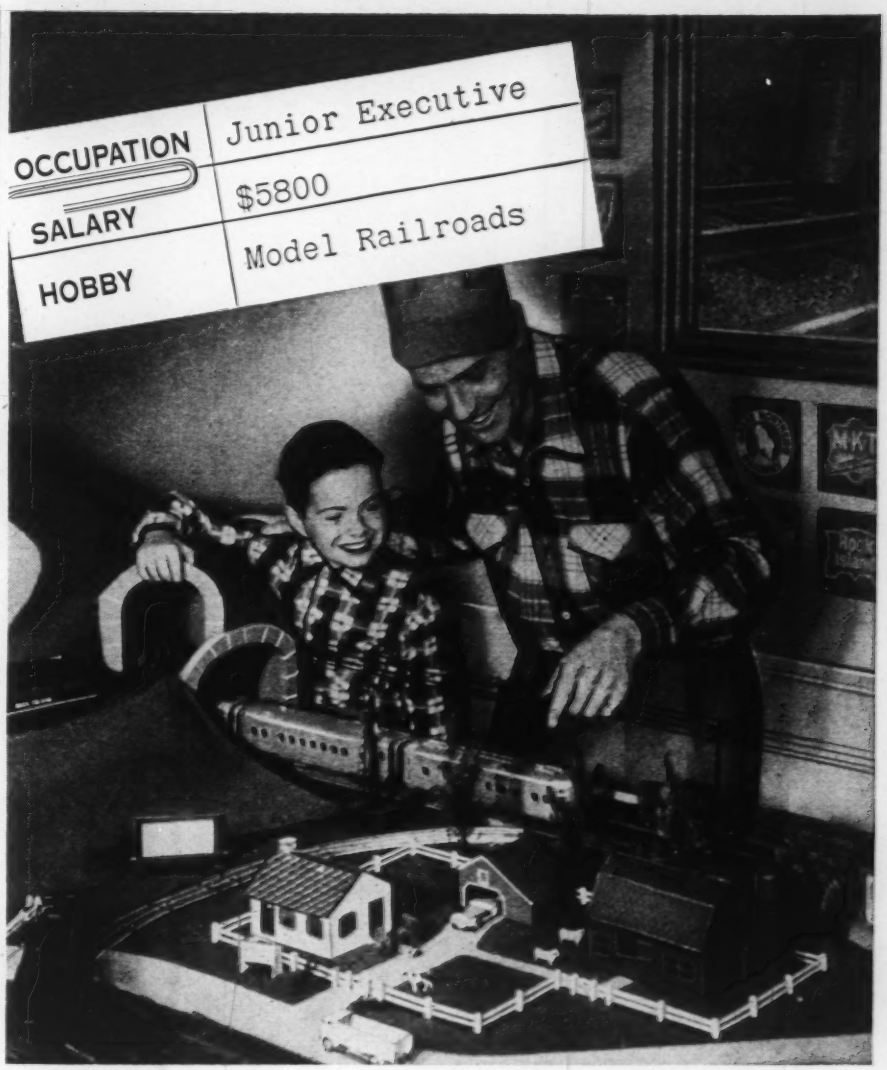
culiar relish for the manifold ways in which people can deceive and blind themselves to the nature of their own motives and actions. All his characters are the prisoners of their own minds and personalities, and their efforts to communicate with others, similarly imprisoned, are pathetic and comic at once.

This is just the kind of thing I like, because it agrees with my own view of life. There are many people who find it uncongenial; perhaps they are wiser, or it may be that they are simply more tender-minded. But they cannot deny that to read Cary is to get life hot and strong, not as the self-conscious "realist" paints it, but as the man sees it who has a genius for identifying himself with the creatures of his imagination.

Cary is a master of intellectual impersonation. Each of the six books I have named is written in the first person, by one of the characters in his two stories. I have read them with the utmost care, and I have yet to catch him in anything which appeared to me to be a falsity in choice of expression or attitude of thought. The gentle Nina Nimmo, the sensual old Sara Monday, the crotchety Wilcher, uproarious, cracked Gulley, crafty, mystical Nimmo—and in this last book the psychotic, army-trained, anti-democratic Latter — they are all brought before us, stripped naked, complete and terrifyingly human, speaking in their own voices, and writing in cadences which could only belong to them. This is creation of a very high order.

Indeed, I cannot think of anything which comes near it except Browning's great and somewhat neglected poem *The Ring and The Book*. There we have a story told to us by a variety of people, each from his own point of view, each stressing what he thinks important, and each bringing his own understanding of life and his own store of wisdom and egotism to the problem. There are people who find it a bore, and certainly it demands application. I became committed to it when I was sixteen and I have never been able to be objective about it. And only in these novels of Cary's do I find anything comparable in psychological insight, in power to create people and set them up on their own legs, bearing their own faults and their own greatness of spirit.

On a very small scale, but with success, Salvador de Madariaga does the same thing in a little book called *A Bunch of Errors;* it is a tale of a crime, seen through several different temperaments. One of the tellers of the tale is a dog, and I would not trust anybody who had not Madariaga's great gifts with such a device; most authors cannot be trusted with animals. But he is not subject to ordinary weaknesses; perhaps that is why he has never been a popular novelist; I cannot account for his failure to capture a large audience



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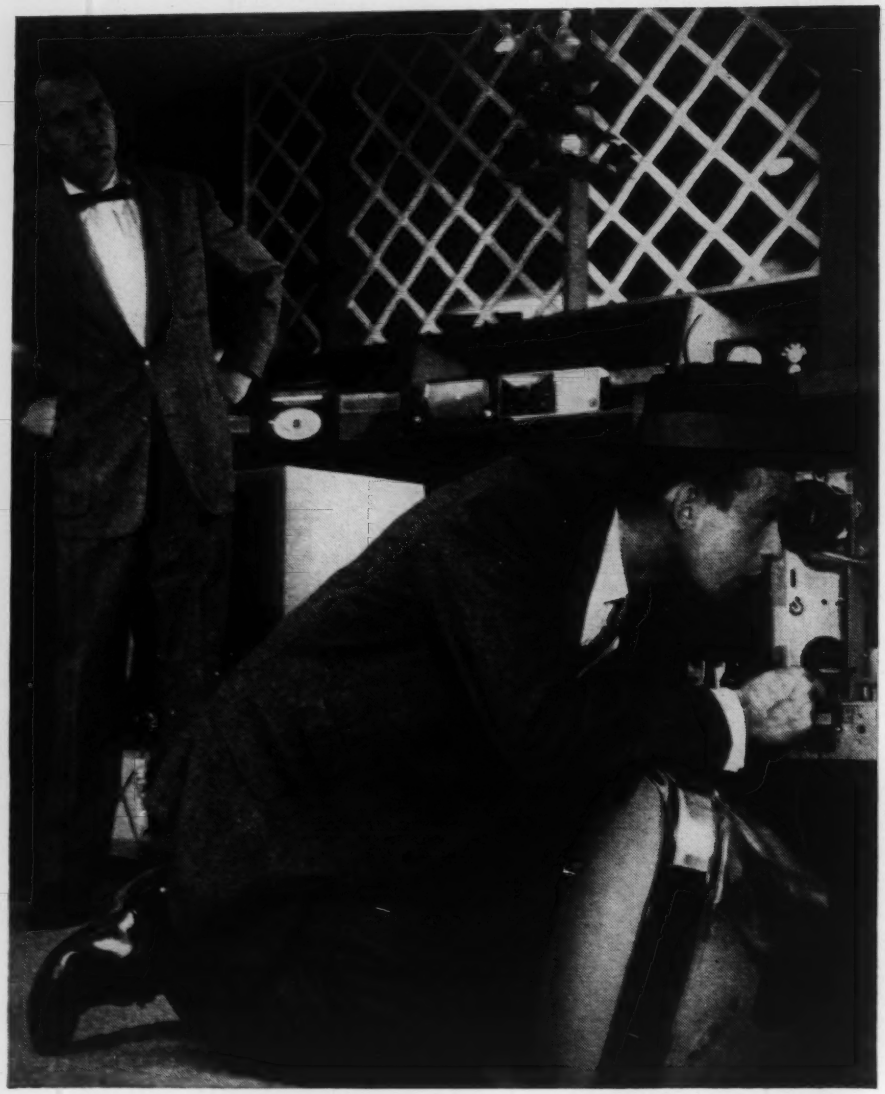

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by any other means. In 1944 he published what is, in my estimation, the most completely successful romantic historical novel to appear in many years, *The Heart of Jade*, and nobody seems to know of it, though half-a-dozen less brilliant recent works have been extravagantly praised. Madariaga shares with Cary the ability to create splendidly real people and then, as it were, to set them free from himself. He does it with success in *A Bunch of Errors*.

Now I am near the end of my space, and I have not yet pointed out the contrast I promised in the title. It is between novelists of the stamp of Cary and Madariaga, and Robert Ruark, whose story about Mau-Mau in Africa, called *Something of Value* is on the best-seller lists. Ruark is not an artist; he is a shocker. He drags in horrors by the heels, in order to make our flesh creep. He tries to engage our sympathies for people who are not only badly described by him, but apparently observed from dull and somewhat repellent specimens of humanity. His apprehensions are coarse, his intentions are brutal and his motive in writing, is, I suspect, cynical. But he has one gift of inestimable value: he can tell a story with a relentless force which holds the reader, however disgusted he may be with the vulgarity and artlessness of the writing. From this book we get a strong sense of Africa and the conflict with Mau-Mau. And that means that Ruark has undoubted narrative power, without which no man can be a novelist of the first rank.

Not that Ruark is of the first rank; if there are eight degrees of novelists, he must be placed in the second from the bottom. But with Cary and Madariaga, who must come in the second degree from the top, he shares that one mighty gift—the ability to tell a story which holds us to the end.

Not Honour More, by Joyce Cary — pp. 223—*Michael Joseph—$3.00.*

A Bunch of Errors, by Salvador de Madariaga—pp. 190—*Clarke Irwin—$2.35.*

Something of Value, by Robert Ruark — pp. 560—*Doubleday—$5.75.*

Hillock

by Lenore A. Pratt

Winter-weathered grass
Matted on a hillock, tufted over ears of rock,
Makes a sheepdog's head; but vigorously
Raked and thinned,
And parted by a prankish wind,
The hillock suddenly
Becomes a bleached and raddled blonde
No longer young, but still affecting
A page-boy shoulder length of hair.
. . . Poor thing, she is unaware
Of earth-brown darkness at the roots!

Films

Neuroses All the Way

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE seems to be an increasing tendency on the screen to substitute the horizontal man for the man of action. Characters are now laid out on hospital beds or psychoanalytical couches, where their case-histories are scrupulously developed. Apparently external events don't begin to compare in interest with the awful things, both visceral and psychic, which can take place inside a character.

Thus in *Not As a Stranger* we have half a dozen full-scale operations, including a chest cavity exploration on a field roughly the size of a lawn tennis court. The details of the operation are tirelessly explained, with the cardiograph providing a running commentary. Most of the detail is incomprehensible to the audience, but this doesn't make it any less fascinating. Probably we are all sidewalk superintendents at heart.

There are no operating-room scenes in *Cobweb,* but the mental explorations developed here turn out to be even more mysterious and unnerving than anything you would be likely to meet in Surgery. It all takes place in a mental hospital, an expensively run institution dedicated to the theory and practice of Environmental Therapy. Unfortunately the theory never gets a real chance to work out; for though the Board provides any amount of gracious living, the environment created by the staff is pure bedlam. The head psychiatrist (Richard Widmark) is distracted by the claims of his wife (Gloria Grahame), an unstable type who holds imaginary conversations with an interior decorator. His colleague (Charles Boyer) is an alcoholic. The superintendent (Lillian Gish) is a case-history in frustration. The head worker (Lauren Bacall) is a tragic widow sublimating in the occupational therapy department. As one of the characters points out morosely, you can tell the staff from the patients because the patients sometimes get better.

Lauren Bacall and Richard Widmark

The trouble here develops over the question of a new set of drapes for the institutional library. The superintendent wants a good cotton rep that will stand up for the next fifty years. The psychiatrist's wife insists on an imported damask job. The head worker is in favor of art muslin with a design worked out by one of the patients, a disturbed young artist (John Kerr). Before the matter is over, the psychiatrist has deserted his wife for the occupational therapist, his colleague has holed up with a bottle in a rented cabin, the frustrated artist has thrown himself in the river and the patients are conducting a sort of *Walpurgisnacht* celebration.

It all makes absorbing movie-going, but it leaves one with a rather ominous feeling about the medical profession. The surgeon in *Not As a Stranger* performs a brilliantly authoritative operation and the patient ends up as dead as mutton. The psychiatrist in *The Cobweb* is a highly trained expert in mental diseases, and his patients, before he is through with them, are crazier than ever. If Hollywood continues this trend we will have to choose between staying away from the movies and staying away from doctors.

Charles Boyer and Gloria Grahame

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Above Us, the Waves is a screen dramatization and documentation of the sinking of the German battleship Tirpitz.

The Tirpitz, if you remember, withdrew into the Trondheim Fjord in Norway and then made a practice of sallying out at intervals to raid the sea lanes. It was eventually destroyed by a group of miniature submarines which cut through the protecting steel nets, invaded the fjord and attached a time bomb to the keel of the Tirpitz. Two men won VCs as a result of this extraordinary exploit and three were decorated with the DSO. By the time you have sat through the tense screen version of the story you will probably agree that no VCs or DSOs were ever more resoundingly earned.

The film, which was made with the cooperation of the British Admiralty, carries the story straight through, from inception to completion. In spite of the sensational nature of the exploit it is a soberly told story, with the heroics generally played down in favor of workmanlike detail. The cast includes John Mills, Donald Sinden and James Robertson Justice.

MOST of the time *The Seven Year Itch* looks less like the screen version of a Broadway success than like a specially constructed vehicle for Marilyn Monroe. We are presented with Marilyn in a bubble bath, Marilyn with her skirts caught in a Times Square up-draught, and Marilyn in a candid discussion of herself as a subject for calendar art. Apparently there were a good many modifications in the transition from stage to screen, and it has been left largely to Marilyn to supply the special implications omitted from the original script.

Tom Ewell is cast as the middle-aging husband who gets involved with his uninhibited neighbor during his wife's vacation in Maine. He works hard at his comedy, but the film lengthens out his interior fantasies to such an extent that, without the special bounce and urgency supplied by Marilyn Monroe, *The Seven Year Itch* might have seemed, over long intervals, like a seven years' stretch.

The Seven Little Foys casts Bob Hope as the celebrated entertainer who solved his baby-sitting problem by putting his seven motherless children on the stage where he could keep an eye on them. The little Foys, it seemed, hadn't an ounce of talent among the whole seven of them, and it is characteristic of the infinite indulgence of the American public that they turned out to be a smash hit, on the basis of sheer ineptitude. As Papa Foy, Bob Hope presents a morose but furiously active figure. James Cagney is on hand as George M. Cohan, and the best sequence in *The Seven Little Foys* has Hope and Cagney engaging in a soft shoe competition, with all seven little Foys mercifully in bed.

If Memory Serves

Baroness Orczy and Me

by Jim Coleman

As far as I know, my name has been mentioned in only two published books. The first of these was a little item by Sir Henry Lunn and which was entitled *Around the World with a Microphone*. Sir Henry happened to run out of material when he reached Victoria, BC, and, in desperation, he interviewed me and my brother, a singularly inarticulate citizen whose conversation, at that time, consisted of the simple sentence: "Fill up my plate again, please".

Sir Henry's gimmick was that he would hold conversations with persons and then, later, in his hotel room, transcribe his impressions of these conversations on the tape of a microphone. His paragraph dealing with my loquacious brother and myself came out something like this: "I spoke to the two small sons of Mr. D. C. Coleman and was surprised by the range of their reading tastes. The older was most conversant with Shakespeare and Scott."

This sentence, of course, was the most arrant nonsense. My literary tastes inclined to Edgar Rice Burroughs and the monthly editions of *Tales of Horror and Mystery* but I knew that Sir Henry respected erudition and, observing his Eton tie, I knew that it would be impossible for me to disappoint the old boy.

The only other person who got around to giving me an off-hand mention in print was the late Baroness Orczy, who wrote the famed *Scarlet Pimpernel* stories. My home was Winnipeg but my brother and I attended boarding school in Victoria and, because of our railway affiliations, often we were sent away on private railway cars. One September, we left Winnipeg on the private car, Penticton, in the company of my mother and a glamorous New York friend of hers named Charlotte Parker.

The Baroness Orczy, author of The Scarlet Pimpernel: *Guest of the CPR.*

The Penticton and its steward, Archie Grey, were jointly famous. The Penticton had been a sleeping car on an American road in the Nineties and then had been converted into a private car for Jim Hill. In the process of merger and amalgamation, the Penticton came into the possession of the Canadian Pacific. Archie Grey, the steward, was what was known in those days as a "swing-man". He was an old English music-hall comedian and magician who had no private car of his own, but he substituted for stewards who were on holidays or sick leave. Ordinarily, Archie was in charge of the "spare car" on Canadian Pacific's western lines and, believe me, the Penticton was the "spare car".

In the first place, the Penticton and Archie were jinxed. The Penticton had left the track in four rock-slides and, on each occasion, Archie had been the steward. Archie never really felt at home on the Penticton unless he was lying at a 90-degree angle. His own private name for the car was "The Penitentiary".

On this particular trip, my mother decided that we should travel to Vancouver by the scenic Kettle Valley route in British Columbia. No person in his right mind ever travelled this route if in a hurry and, accordingly, I was surprised one morning when I walked back through the regular train and discovered that there were two paying passengers—to wit: a plump little Hungarian lady and her English husband.

As soon as I ascertained that the Hungarian lady was the Baroness Orczy, I talked my mother into making her our guest aboard the old Penticton and the Canadian Pacific had lost its pay-load for the trip.

It was a very interesting trip. The Baroness was in the process of writing a book about the Canadian west, entitled *Blue Eyes and Grey*, although she didn't know the Canadian West from a hole in the ground. Fortunately, my brother and I were able to fill her in on some important details and also pointed out a few structural faults in her *Scarlet Pimpernel* stories.

My mother, who probably is the most delightful woman in the world, didn't care

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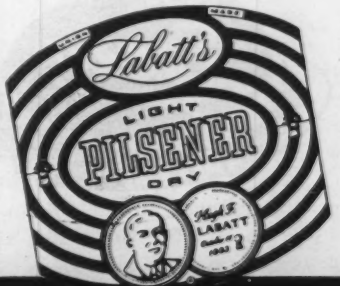

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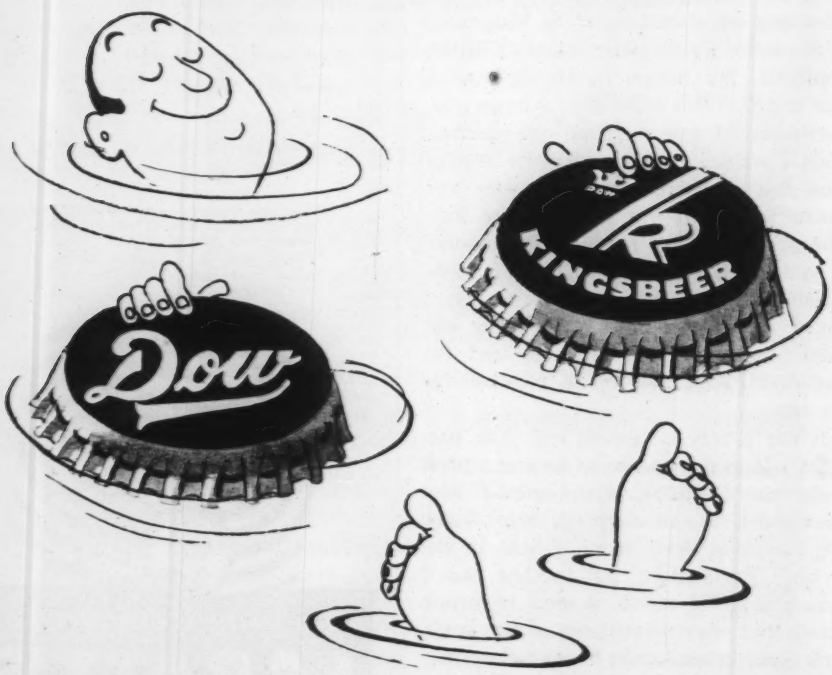


too much about the literary reputation of the Baroness but she was horrified to think that the Baroness had been chased out of Hungary by radicals and had been deprived of her heritage. Accordingly, my mother and Charlotte went to great lengths to see that our guests were given the red-carpet treatment.

Archie Grey, the steward, wasn't quite sure how things were going to turn out. It wasn't the landslide season, but Archie was convinced that we were going to hit the ditch in the Penticton before we got through the Coquihalla Pass. Archie sat in his little room with my brother and me, solemnly producing eggs from his ears and nostrils and predicting gloomily that the wrecking-train should be following us.

Archie's culinary skill didn't desert him, despite his pessimism. One night he produced *shishkebab* and it was only with considerable difficulty that we talked him out of bringing in my brother, impaled on a flaming sword. The Baroness was entranced and avowed that she hadn't tasted anything like it since she left Budapest.

When we reached Vancouver, Archie was the first to disembark from the Penticton and he shook hands with the station master and his own insurance agent who was on hand just in case Archie had to make another claim. As a special bonus, Archie produced two hard-boiled eggs from his left ear and gave them to me to take back to school.

My mother, who still was feeling pretty upset about those Communists who had chased the Baroness out of Hungary, asked the station master to install a telephone on the Penticton and she put in a long-distance call to my patient father in Winnipeg. My mother told my father that the Baroness had a hard time in Hungary and she (that is, my mother) felt that the Canadian Pacific should see that she (the Baroness) had a pass on the Princess Kathleen to Victoria. I didn't hear my father's end of the conversation but the Baroness and her husband had the bridal suite on the Princess Kathleen.

Well, my brother and I got back to boarding school and I guess that was just as well for all persons concerned. I didn't hear the rest of the story until many years later when I dropped into Charlotte Parker's apartment in New York for a martini just before I was taking out a girl who was strictly out of the first line of the chorus—a Dresden, yet!

Charlotte told me that after my mother and the Baroness and her husband were all settled down in the Empress Hotel in Victoria, Charlotte suggested that, since I had been such an admirer of the Baroness, it would be nice if the Baroness gave me an autographed copy of one of her books.

"An excellent idea," agreed the Baroness. "He is a sweet little boy. You go out and buy one of my books and I will be glad to autograph it for him."

Business

How Tourist Dollars Make Sense

by Roland Wild

WHAT is a tourist? What does he want and where does he spend his money? How does he get to Canada and what will bring him back next year?

The answers to these and many other questions were answered, some for the first time, in a survey by the University of British Columbia after digesting the figures provided by the Vancouver Tourist Association. They make fascinating reading. But their object is not so much the fascination of the reader as an inducement to the traders of Vancouver to invest more strongly in the one organization that is trying to increase BC's third biggest industry.

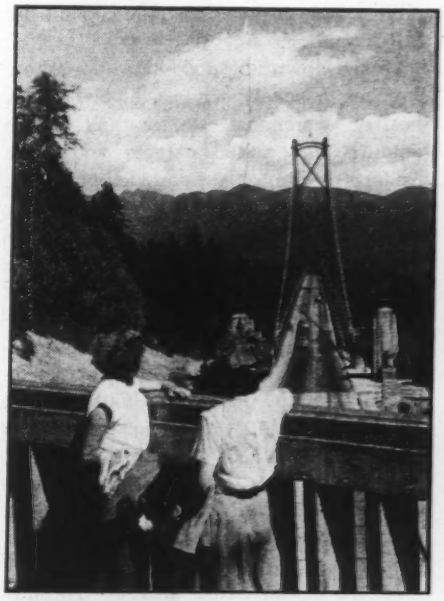
Tourists brought $70 million into BC last year. They travelled in 278,376 automobiles. They came by car, train, ship, bus and plane, in that order. But one out of three of them stayed only two days in the Province. The main concern of the Tourist Board is: what did they think of BC and what will induce them to return and spend a little longer next time?

One fact stuck out like a sore thumb. Only 32 per cent of the visitors were from the United States, whereas most of the public automatically regarded a tourist as a rich Californian. Fifty per cent were from other parts of BC, coming to the big city and visiting relatives, and 17 per cent were from the rest of Canada.

Where did the $70 million go? This point was of special interest to the Tourist Board, for it is necessary to show the traders of Vancouver just why they should support the Board in enticing the tourist. The budget for 1954 was a mere $68,000 —a sum which has been termed a joke. Vancouver spent only 14 cents a head to lure visitors to the "Evergreen Playground". The rival city of Victoria spent 57 cents a head, urging Americans to "follow the birds to Victoria" and securing a good haul of them in the china stores and teashops of that "little bit of olde England".

The Tourist Board likes to remind people that the Southern Californian Club spends more than a dollar per head; that Florida towns spend far more than that; that Palm Springs, which sets itself out to lure millionaires, spends no less than $4 a head to get them. Nothing like that is proposed in Vancouver, but the figure of 14 cents per head seems laughable when compared with these sums.

The Board was delighted to find that 27 cents out of every dollar spent in Vancouver was for food. Eating establishments were among the most backward contributors to the funds. Clothing stores were also unwilling to dig deep in their pockets for contributions. Yet over 14 cents of every dollar went into the stores selling English woollens, shoes and tweed.



The tourist comes to see the sights and spends freely doing it.

Jim Hughes, the energetic vice-president of the Tourist Association, goes round the service clubs reminding his audiences that they are ignoring a $70 million industry. "What efforts you would make to entice any other industry of its size to make a home here!" he tells them. "This is a concern of every businessman in the city." And at last he had proof, from the tourists themselves, of the way they spent their money.

He also harangued the restaurant-keepers on their lack of imagination. "We have not in the catering business drawn sufficiently on those foods native to our Province, and when we do, we use little if any imagination in featuring them on our menus," he said. "We do not capitalize on our native assets."

There were other criticisms of life in Vancouver as seen by a tourist. They could not find their way round the place, and to the few points of historic interest in the environs. Nothing was said by the Tourist Association about the traffic laws in regard to parking, but every citizen could see major sabotage of the tourist propaganda taking place every day.

In the central parts of the city, where even stopping to drop passengers is prohibited at certain times of the day, a fleet of pick-up trucks departs methodically in line at four p.m. every afternoon and hooks up the cars parked at the curb. Most of these, necessarily, are tourists' cars. No attempt is made to find the owners, even though a simple inquiry at a hotel desk might quickly locate him. The towing company, however, receives a commission for every car picked up and impounded. It is a kind of cops and robbers game, the winner always being the pick-up company which hauls away the visitor's car while he is paying good imported dollars for BC goods. One of the sights of Vancouver is the rage and consternation of the visitor as he emerges with his purchases to find his car disappearing to the compound from which he can retrieve it only with more money.

The exchange rates irked some, and others found too many drunks on the streets. Many wanted stores open on Wednesdays, since this might have been the only day they were in the city. Many didn't like the drinking laws, and some didn't like Vancouver Sundays, which admittedly leave the tourist wondering why he left home.

As a result of this experiment in putting the tourist under the microscope, the Tourist Association can give facts and figures to prove they are entitled to ask for more money than that 14 cents per head. They plan to have more surveys in the future. The tourist has been recognized as a commodity.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 272

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter payable at the bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1955, shares not fully paid for by the 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1955 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on the said shares and from the dates of the respective payments.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 12, 1955.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1584 has been issued authorizing the Universal Reinsurance Company Limited, of Amsterdam, Holland, to transact in Canada the business of Weather Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries, suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Personal Property Insurance, Public Liability Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.

Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1582 has been issued authorizing The Victory Insurance Company Limited of London, England, to transact in Canada the business of Weather Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Accident Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Explosion Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Real Property Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Theft Insurance, Windstorm Insurance and in addition thereto, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance and Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property, as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered.

Real Estate

This Year's Record in Building

by Willam Sclater

BUILDING in Canada, at record levels for new residence construction, passed the billion dollar mark for the first five months of 1955 and seems to be well on the way to establishing a new all-time record for the year. In the previous peak year of 1951, the billion dollar mark was not reached and passed until the end of June.

Dollar totals of construction contracts awarded for the first five months are $1,000,700,500. This compares with $739,841,500 for the first five months of 1954 and $796,005,000 for the first five months of the record-breaking year of 1951.

While not all provinces showed gains across the board like Ontario and the Maritimes, the general levels are all higher. Residential construction was up by $107.5 million; business building by $4 million; industrial construction by $143.2 million and engineering construction by $110.3 million.

Broken down, these classifications show churches, hospitals, schools, hotels, stores, theatres, warehouses, office and public buildings and public garages under the headings of Business Construction; roads, sewage plants, waterworks, streets, bridges, marine construction, power and communication building under Engineering Construction; apartments and residences under Residential Construction; and manufacturing plants with developments and extensions under Industrial Construction.

Credit for the upswing in housebuilding activity in 1954, when it exceeded the peak year of 1953 by eleven per cent, must go in large measure to the operations of the new National Housing Act, which came into force in March of last year.

In the metropolitan area of Toronto, reports of CHMC show that new dwelling starts rose by 77 per cent, from 11,500 in 1953 to 20,500 in 1954, the comparable figures for all-Canada being 102,400 in 1953 and 113,500 in 1954. Starts across the rest of the country, which jumped by only three per cent for the year as a whole, were increasing as the year progressed, thanks to the new Housing Act, and the fourth quarter was 13 per cent above the corresponding fourth quarter of 1953.

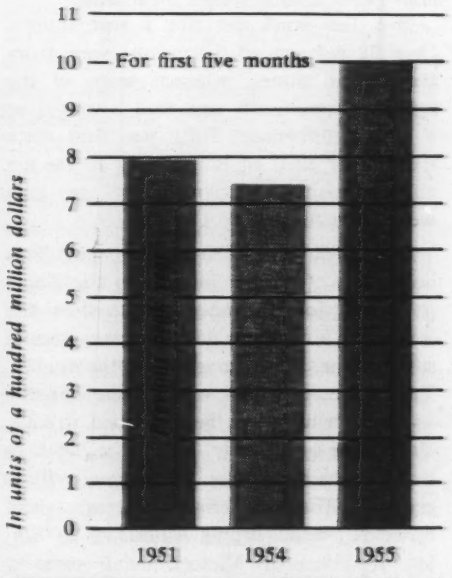
Single-family houses constituted a greater proportion in 1954 than in 1953, of the total new dwellings started everywhere in Canada except in Toronto, to a sufficient degree to make apartment dwellings account for the same proportion of the total as they did in 1953. Single-family dwellings accounted for 69 per cent of the total, apartments for 30 per cent and duplexes and row housing for the remainder.

Capital expenditure on new housing in Canada rose from $1,083 million in 1953 to $1,169 million in 1954, representing 21.3 per cent of all capital expenditure in 1954 compared with 18.6 per cent in 1953. Capital expenditure on non-residential construction declined from $2,581 million in 1953 to $2,525 million in 1954, and on new machinery and equipment from $2,176 million in 1953 to $1,804 million in 1954.

Only $10 million of the total expenditure on new housing construction represents public expenditures. Private expenditures on new housing construction increased from $1,061 million in 1953 to $1,159 million in 1954. These, with consumer expenditures, represented 69.8 per cent of gross national expenditure in 1954 compared with 66.3 per cent in 1953, a healthy trend.

These record levels in new housebuilding activity are being made possible by marked increases in mortage lending for this purpose. In 1953 institutional lenders approved $374 million for new

Construction Expenditure



TYPE	INCREASE OVER 1954
Residential	$107.5 million
Business	4.0
Industrial	143.2
Engineering	110.3

Notice of Dividend No. 45

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1, 1955, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 23, 1955.

By Order of the Board.

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 12, 1955.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Noranda Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15th to Shareholders of record August 15th, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary

TORONTO, Ontario,
July 12th, 1955.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1593 has been issued authorizing the Assurance-Compagniet Baltica Aktieselskab of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Weather Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "BALTICA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED".

THE
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residential construction. In 1954 they approved $636 million, involving 82,406 units, an increase of 46 per cent in dwelling units and 70 per cent in value over 1953.

Life insurance companies continued to be the most important of the approved lenders under the new Act, as they were under the old Act. For 1954 under Old and New Acts together, these companies made commitments of their own funds to a total of $263 million, compared to $185 million in 1953. In terms of dwelling units, the loan approvals of the life companies declined from 31,400 units in 1953 to 31,000 in 1954, the result of an increase in the average loan amount under the new Act and the withdrawal of the Government's share of joint loans.

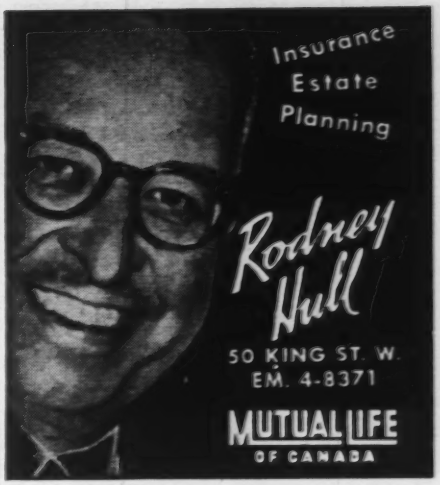
The banks, new to mortgage lending under the National Housing Act of 1954, contributed 41 per cent of the funds committed by approved lenders from March 22 to the end of the year, for 17,300 dwelling units. Trust and Loan companies approved loans amounting to $20 million for 1,950 dwelling units in 1954 compared to $9 million for 1,170 units in 1953. The maximum agreed sale price, applicable to houses built for sale by speculative builders, ceased to operate on Feb. 1, 1955.

The strong demand for new housing, encouraged by the more liberal provisions of the New Act and the mortgage money available, is being maintained through 1955. The factors responsible, such as the growth of population, increased income and a relatively high level of employment will determine the maintenance of the trend, but in metropolitan areas such as Toronto, where all previous records have already been surpassed in the first six months of 1955, there is no indication of any abatement. Another encouraging factor is the lowering interest rate, down from 5¾ per cent to 5½ and 5¼ per cent.

Three out of four of the loans being made are to speculative builders and the remainder to individual home-owner applicants. Down payments have decreased from the high point of $3,350 in 1953 to approximately $2,500 in 1955.

While the average size of bungalows in the total of 118,000 new dwellings (including conversions) started in 1955 was fairly constant at 1,075 square feet, there is a growing tendency towards larger houses. The three-bedroom bungalow is gaining in popularity, in a variety of designs, and the split-level house is also in demand. A wider range of housing is now becoming available to meet the needs of different income groups.

Building projects by specially-organized companies and groups are a noteworthy development, with whole areas including shopping centres, schools, theatres and other amenities as part of the project.



FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

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FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1580 has been issued authorizing the Aktieselskabet Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Weather Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only, on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "THE NORDISK REINSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED".

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Consolidated Denison

Is Consolidated Denison likely to continue its present upsurge? What are the prospects?—B. C. B., Newmarket, Ont.

CONSOLIDATED Denison is one of the most important of the potential uranium producers in Canada. It has outlined some 15 million tons of ore worth better than $200 million at its property in the Algoma area of Ontario where at least two other large mines are working towards production. And it is still drilling to measure further the wealth it has found underground.

It is understood that the company is currently negotiating for sale of its production with the government-owned Eldorado Mining & Refining. These negotiations would resolve the price it is to receive and would help determine the size of the mine. (Possibly by the time you read this, a deal will have been consummated with Eldorado.)

Delays in completing arrangements with Eldorado have largely resulted from continuing extension of ore reserves and revision of production plans. Now the company talks about a $35 million to $40 million mill capable of handling 5,000 tons of ore daily. Previously, a 3,000 ton-a-day mill was planned to cost $22 million.

In any case the company has proceeded to draw up plans to raise the money necessary for its plant and shareholders recently approved several proposals. Authorized capital was raised from 5 million shares to 6 million. Bonds totalling $37 million are to be sold with $15 million 4½ per cent Series A to act as security for a loan from a bank. The remaining $22 million Series B First Mortgage bonds carrying a 5 per cent coupon will be sold through investment dealers under this financing plan. These would have stock purchase warrants entitling the bondholder to buy 30 common shares at $15 to early 1958 for each $1,000 bond. The price per share rises to $17.50 in 1958.

Consolidated Denison has had a spectacular rise in this year's uranium boom on the stock market. From a low of $2.10 a share, it has climbed as high as $15.50.

However, it recently dropped back to the neighborhood of $11 in a series of sharp reverses which hit uranium stocks. The short-term outlook of uranium has become a matter of considerable concern in mining and investment circles. There is little doubt that uranium and the Atomic Age are the key to long-term future. But with all the new mines being developed in Canada and the new sources of uranium being found throughout the world, the problem of supply outgrowing market arises.

The difficulty in assessing this problem is that uranium mining is shrouded in government secrecy tied to defence preparations. Investors will feel considerably safer when they know that a contract has been completed between Denison and the government. Also, much enlightening information will be available when the company issues a prospectus with its offering of bonds. Anyone interested in Consolidated Denison, or even in uranium, would be well advised to get a copy of any prospectus which might be prepared. A prospectus sets out valuable information and is required by governments to help give stock and bond buyers an accurate picture of a company's position.

For those who feel they must take a chance in Canada's uranium development, Consolidated Denison is one of the most attractive opportunities. But there are risks; the most annoying of these probably is the feeling that one can look at the horse, but the government won't permit even a peek at the teeth. This hold by the government will undoubtedly change some day and the uranium industry will then be able to settle into its proper spot in our economy.

Waite Amulet Mines

What is your opinion of Waite Amulet as an income investment? — H. H. K., Port Colborne, Ont.

THIS company operates a producing copper-zinc property in the rich Rouyn district of Quebec. It is a part of the Noranda mining empire with Noranda owning a controlling interest.

In the first three months of this year it had a net profit equal to 26 cents a share and in all of 1954 it had a record profit equal to $2.40 a share. The lower rate of earnings this year is the result of advance sales of copper production from the East Waite mine.

The company is expanding its mill to treat 2,000 tons of ore daily so that it can handle ore from another mine in the area, at the same time reducing treatment of its own ore.

Its reserves were reduced to an estimated 1,348,000 tons from 1,622,000 tons at the end of 1953, but it has underway an active exploration program in the East Waite mine in an effort to find new sources.

Since ore reserves are probably the most important factor in evaluating a mining company, the drop in reserves is probably the major reason for the comparatively attractive yield of 10 per cent on the common stock. Dividends have been paid at the rate of $1.40 a year and the shares are trading at about $14. Mining shares such as these are hardly described

as of investment quality, although Waite Amulet as a company holds out considerable promise.

The company has two important outside interests. It has a 24 per cent interest in Mining Corp. of Canada (another part of the Noranda interests) and is participating in the financing of Geco Mines Ltd., which is developing an important mine in the Manitouwadge area of Ontario.

In this way it is using its accumulated cash and generally strong financial position to take advantage of new, developing situations in Canadian mining which promise attractive cash returns. The ever-watchful eye is important in the mining industry and Waite has the people and know-how plus the money to direct it properly.

De Havilland Aircraft

I would appreciate your comment on the small number of shares I hold of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada. Do you think this stock will have a split—R.A., Hamilton, Ont.

THIS company is a subsidiary of de Havilland Aircraft of England, which owns all the outstanding 10,000 class B common shares and a majority of the 32,000 outstanding class A shares. You would, of course, be holding the A shares which have traded at about $150 recently and have been as high as $200.

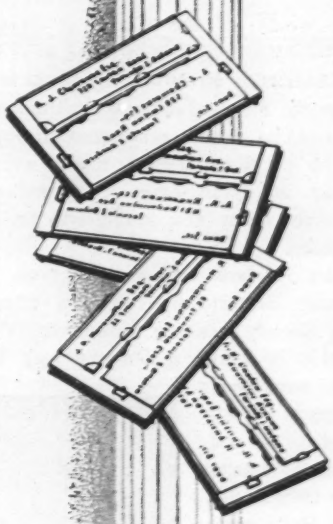
One of the important considerations in buying stock is liquidity. De Havilland is not the easiest stock to buy and sell both because of its comparatively high price and its "thin market". For example, a recent quotation in this issue, which trades rarely, was $145 bid and $165 asked—a spread of $20. A more active and liquid issue would show a much narrower spread.

Your question about a stock split is certainly applicable in view of the high price and general lack of public interest in the company's shares as shown by market activity. The company, if it is interested in attracting the interest of Canadian investors, would be well advised to consider a split. From its standpoint, a split, by bringing the price down to where the average investor might consider the shares for purchase, could pave the way to selling stock to Canadians and thus raising any money it might need.

However, it would appear that a split is not being considered since it raised money for new equipment by selling debentures to its parent company. Officials probably recall the gyrations to which the aircraft industry and its shares are prone. For example, the A shares as recently as 1950 sold as low as $12 and in 1944 were as low as $2.

De Havilland had its hands full trying to build up the company as an operating unit. Recently its employees went out on

Is Your Name On Our Mailing List?



At frequent intervals we publish a "Review and Securities List". It contains articles of current investment interest, particulars of our recent bond and share issues and the market prices of a representative list of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities.

We try to make the "Review" interesting and informative. If you are not receiving a copy regularly, telephone or write to our nearest office. Just ask for the

"Review and Securities List"

— and if you have an investment question, consult us.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1955, payable in Canadian funds on August 1, 1955, to shareholders of record at 3.30 p.m. on June 23, 1955.

By order of the Board.

Frederick Bramley,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 13, 1955.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31, 1955, payable on the 1st day of September, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of August, 1955. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 18, 1955.

strike. In any company, an extended strike is bound to affect earnings.

In the year ended Sept. 30, 1954, profit dropped to $90,740 from $177,168 in the previous year. Dividends, it should be noted, are paid only on the class A shares at the rate of $1 a year. These A shares have priority on $2 in dividends and then share equally any further dividends with the B shares.

De Havilland was reported recently to have received an order for planes worth $1.4 million from the Royal Canadian Air Force. An intriguing aspect of its operations is a guided missiles division, which was set up in 1954.

East Sullivan

I hold East Sullivan at $5.00. In view of its participation in Quebec Copper and Quebec Lithium, do you recommend that I sell or hold?—D. H., Chipman, NB.

OUTLOOK for East Sullivan's base metal mine continues somewhat obscure. Ore reserves are low in relation to milling capacity and depth work has so far failed to sustain the hopes held for it.

As to its outside interests: Quebec Copper has been an in-and-outer, although it can't be written off, and the prospects of the lithium operation are dependent on the market for a material relatively new to industry.

In Brief

Some years ago I purchased shares of Hargal Oil at seven cents a share and later increased my holdings by buying shares from a friend. Now they seem to be sitting at about four cents. What is your opinion of this stock or can it be printed?—P.M., Moose Jaw, Sask.

We wouldn't dare.

Do you suppose Rexspar Uranium will get a run like some of the others?—E.W.S., Toronto.

It's in the lap of the gods.

I have had a considerable amount of Old Smoky Gas & Oil for some time and have realized a good profit. Would it be advisable to sell or hold this stock?—T.M., Calgary.

It's only about 15 cents. If you can realize a "good profit" on that one, you had better give *us* some advice.

My mother left us shares of Dunlop Consolidated Mines and Peninsular Petroleums. What is their status? — H.G.H., Winchester, NH.

Gone with the wind.

I hold shares of Makamic Mines which were purchased many years ago. What is this company's position today?—J. H. R., Trois Pistoles, Que.

Ever hear of the deep six?

Who's Who in Business

The Great Prospector

IN the world of the Canadian north-country—so vast and yet in some ways so small—LaBine is already a legend. It is a point on the map, a landmark in the saga which sustains a new generation through the hard years, a remote name which crops up in mining-camp conversations amongst the many new immigrants trying for a stake.

Gilbert Adelard LaBine was born at Westmeath, Ontario in 1890. At fifteen he was already trekking around the Cobalt fields of northern Ontario with his brother, working in the mines in the winter to pay his way, paddling his own canoe. In 1909 he staked Ben Hollinger at Porcupine. In 1912 he was looking for gold and silver in the desolate Ungava peninsula. And in 1914, having heard about the rare and fabulously expensive ore that supplied radium for the medical centres of the world, he began the long search for pitchblende. There were many disappointments and a few successes during these years when the geiger counter and the bush-plane were unknown. "I was never grub-staked by anyone," he flashes back. "My credit was always good."

Gilbert Adelard LaBine

On May 16, 1930, he struck it rich on the almost virgin shore of Great Bear Lake. A shaft was sunk at "Point LaBine". Subsequently he established a refining plant at Port Hope in Ontario and organized the Northern Transportation Company to operate pioneer air services and the first steel boats on the Mackenzie River. In three years the world's supply of radium had been nearly tripled and the cost per gram reduced from $70,000 to $20,000.

During the thirties he was supplying material from the Eldorado Company to U.S. Universities and European institutes for research. He learned about the vaster possibilities that pitchblende might contain. Shortly before the war, he refused a premium price offered by Nazi agents for supplies of uranium. Then in 1942 he was summoned to Ottawa and told to put his mine—which had suspended operations owing to the lack of wartime demand for radium—back into full production as rapidly as possible. The result was the atom bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, supplied with uranium from Eldorado. "Few fellows have a chance to make a great contribution, as I think we did, to the world," he stated briefly at the time.

After he and his fellow-shareholders had been expropriated by the Federal Government, he continued to serve as President and General Manager of the Crown Company until 1947. But he is not a man who is long content to work for government or for anyone else. He had received compensation based on the pre-Hiroshima market value. "And in any case, I don't think the Government should stay in the mining business," he adds. However, he does not waste time bemoaning the past. "After all, what you lose on the oranges, you gain on the bananas."

The bananas are currently represented by Gunnar Mines, which he acquired in 1952 in the Lake Athabaska area. When they go into production this fall, he reckons they will constitute the largest uranium-producing operation on the Continent. He is also President of Nesbitt-LaBine, operating a smaller uranium mine, and a director of several gold-mining enterprises. He has learned, more thoroughly than most, that mining is an uncertain game and he seems satisfied that his uranium is sold to the Government at a guaranteed price until 1962. This price is not disclosed but it seems as sure as anything in the mining business that Mr. LaBine will not need to go roaming the pre-Cambrian shield again.

For the rest he sits on the governing body of the University of Toronto, visits his northern properties five or six times a year "and has a good time golfing, fishing, swimming and curling"—a breezy, forceful, quick-tempered man with a wry humor. He is married, with a son and five daughters. He is proud of the fact that he has never had a strike at one of his mines. At sixty-five, he is a magnate of the atomic age which he helped to inaugurate. But he will be remembered as the great prospector.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

ATTENTION to the miniature problem increased towards the close of last century, and the collection of Dr. O. Blumenthal of Berlin enabled him to publish two volumes of them in 1902 and 1903. Blumenthal was an adept composer of these graceful problems with seven pieces or less. He was born in 1852 and died in 1917.

The Yorkshire collector, Edward Wallis of Scarborough, came forward with his popular 777 *Miniatures in Three* in 1908. He was born the same year as Blumenthal. Prior to his death in 1922 he sent us another batch of these three-movers, and below we quote a fine specimen.

F. Dedrle of Czechoslovakia edited another collection of miniatures in 1922.

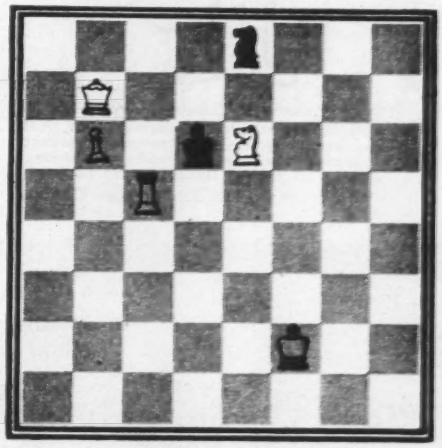
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 121.

Key-move 1.B-B3, waiting. If KxKt or Q-Kt5; 2.P-Kt4 mate. If PxR; 2.P-K4 mate. If PxKt; 2.R-Q7 mate. If P-Kt5; 2.R-R5 mate. If PxP; 2.R-B5 mate. If QxR or B; 2.QxP mate.

The good key-move is determined by Black's defence Q-QKt7.

PROBLEM NO. 122, by F. Kohnlein.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three.

Wot Not?

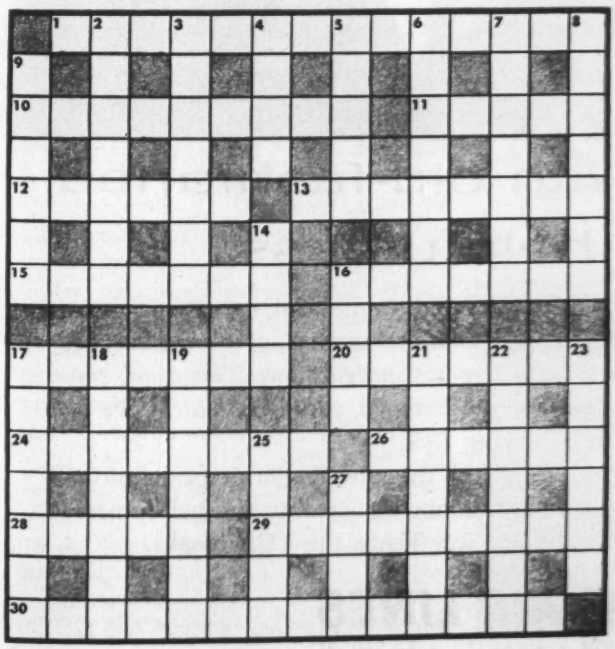
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

Across

1. Surprisingly a Londoner or New Yorker may be, who keeps up with the news. (6, 3, 5)
10. See 29
11. Charges for lancing? (5)
12. Show me the way to go home, Frank. (6)
13. Me against me. (8)
15. Square, boxed-in gardens. (7)
16. Bees' powder puffs? (7)
17. Done with the smelling salts? (7)
20. He 3 the wrong-doer. (7)
24. No doubt Crusoe was until Friday. (8)
26. Sylvia, by way of getting off, takes a van. (6)
28. An immense stop for the tar? (5)
29, 10. Part of the volume of unexpected events? (7, 2, 9)
30. They draw in hair. (7, 7)

Down

2. Handed the performer back. (7)
3. Legally points the finger. (7)
4. In the end I get up as 14 comes down. (4)
5. It limits speed. (5)
6. Queen of a 26 glade. (7)
7. Discomfort suffered by natives of Malaya? (7)
8. It's messy? I will go and straighten it out. (7)
9. Where "you'll look sweet upon the seat". (6)
14. See 4. (4)
16. Stop support. (4)
17. It's free! (7)
18. A fortunate point of view. (7)
19. "The man who came to dinner" was one who came to 16D. (7)
21. Type of message from the vaulted dead? (7)
22. The Reverend stands on his head inside, having mixed his drinks (more than two!) (7)
23. How the athlete may tackle the heat? (3, 3)
25. The parrot, as the morning rises, makes a crow-like cry. (5)
27. Put the punch in the punch. (4)



SOLUTION TO LAST PUZZLE

Across

1. See 11
4. See 33
6, 9, 22. Life begins at forty
11, 33, 1, 6. The Time of Your Life
11, 6, 1D, 29. The life of the party
11, 14. The end
12. See 21
13. Orpen
14. See 11
15. Initial
16. Sue
17. Badness
18. Gregory
19. Nerissa
23. Combine
26. Duc
27. Efforts
28. Tip
30. See 33
31. Rhone
32. Oar
33, 4, 30. Time and again
34. See 21
35. Pretty

Down

1. See 11
2. Yielded
3. Untwine
5. Needing
7. Impasto
8. Ernie Pyle
9. See 6
10. Coolie
17. Bank draft
20. Reclaim
21, 34, 12. Seeing eye to eye
22. See 6
23. Carbon
24. Masseur
25. Introit
29. See 11

(370)

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

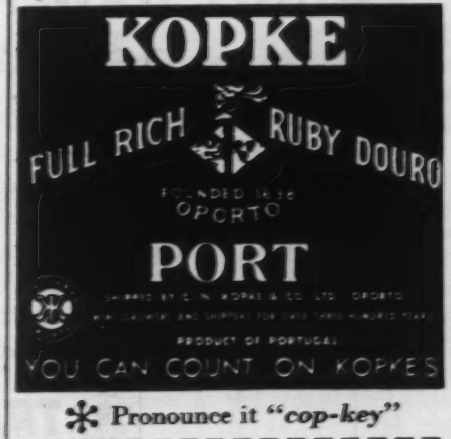
On July 12th, 1955, a quarterly dividend of fifty-five cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company payable September 5th, 1955 to shareholders of record at the close of business July 29th, 1955.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
July 12th, 1955 *Secretary*

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1581 has been issued authorizing the Christiania Almindelige Forsikrings - Aktieselskap Storebrand of Oslo, Norway, to transact in Canada the business of Weather Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver, and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Personal Property Insurance, Public Liability Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "STOREBRAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED".

✻ KOPKE, *the Port with a tradition*



✻ Pronounce it "*cop-key*"

"As a traveller on many of the great airlines, I was tremendously impressed by what I saw of TCA system and personnel. Everything right on the button! The office folks had a smile, and the stewardesses were simply perfect!"

— *(U.S.) Passenger Citation*
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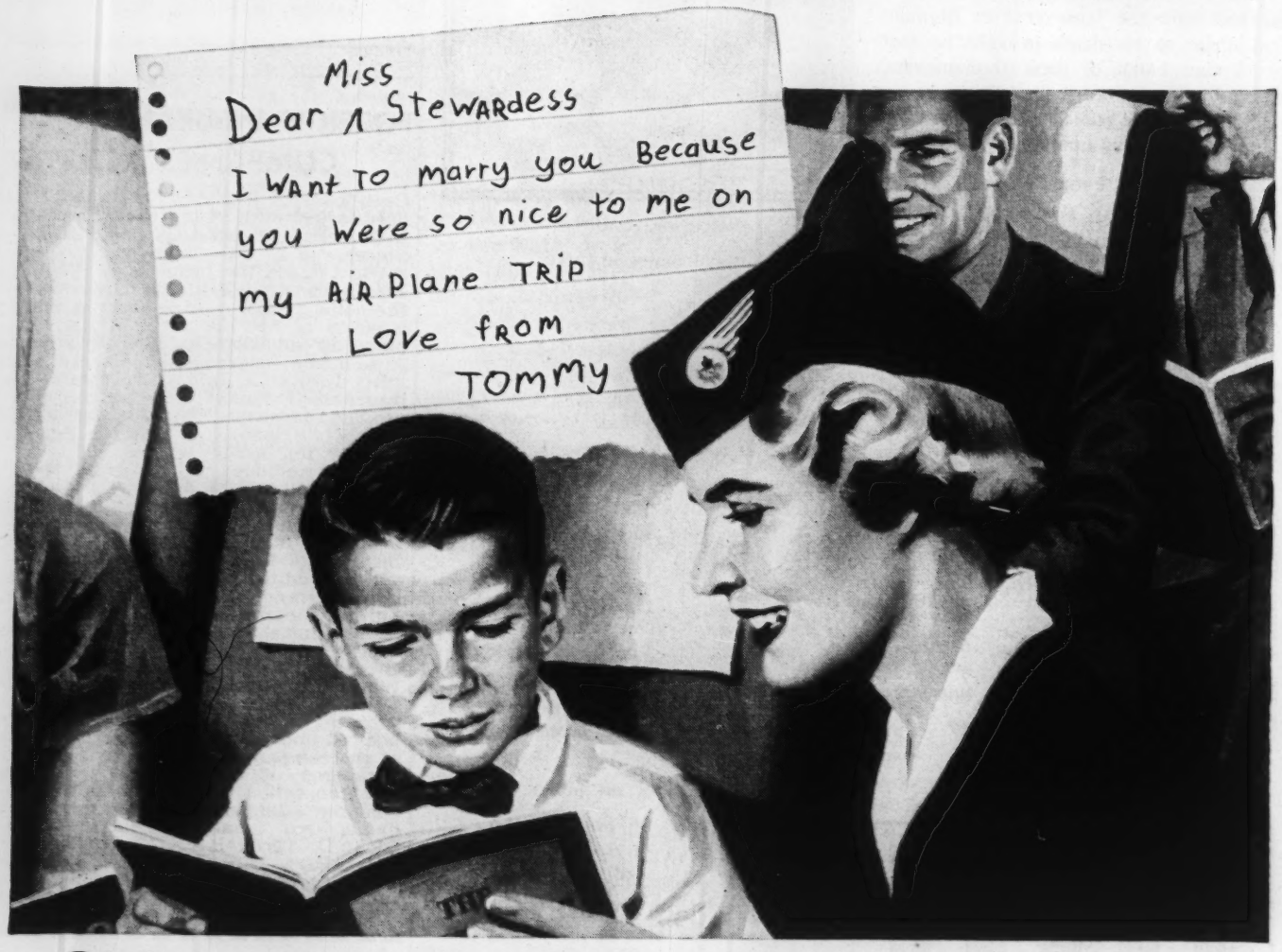
— *(British) Passenger Citation*
(Montreal to London)



Shiny new planes... with old-fashioned hospitality and helpfulness

Tommy's "citation" of his stewardess on TCA Flight 462 goes a little beyond the commendations so frequently received from passengers. But people *do* respond to the thoughtful, friendly type of service which TCA personnel strive to provide.

Of course, only a small fraction of TCA's 8,000 staff are in direct contact with the public. But *all of them* are working to the same objective — to provide dependable, comfortable, pleasant conditions for air travellers. *Splendid new aircraft, of course! Last year it was new Super Constellations. This year, more and more new Viscounts, adding 25% to TCA's seat capacity during 1955.*

And along with the most modern types of aircraft — good old-fashioned hospitality and helpfulness in passenger service. That's the TCA ideal.

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

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The Well-Planned Program

by Shirley Gillespie

MIRIAM SHERIDAN recognizes the aphorism that woman's place is in the home, but believes a little extra-curricular club work is a good thing.

She is the organizer of the three-year-old Women's Auxiliary of the Ottawa Civic Hospital. Wife of Dr. C. W. (Wes) Sheridan, a dentist, and the mother of two university students, she insists on putting family first but with a planned daily routine has managed to work at one time or another in practically every important women's organization in Ottawa.

A quick, diligent worker, effervescent in manner and with the faculty of getting along amiably with other people, Mrs. Sheridan hasn't been merely a "roll-call" member of these groups. In most, she has filled the responsible post of president.

She claims she finds time for her many activities by not going to bed at night without knowing exactly what she will do the next day. An indication of her foresight is her preparation for the annual Canadian Dental Association convention, which she attends with her husband. Because some of the dentists and their wives speak only French, she tosses aside English-language newspapers for a month before the convention and bones up on her French by reading only French newspapers.

The Civic Hospital was 25 years old when Mrs. Sheridan was asked to form a women's auxiliary by Mrs. John Aylen, a member of the Board of Trustees. Busy at the time as president of the influential Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa, Mrs. Sheridan declined. One hour after the Club's final meeting of the season, Mrs. Aylen tried again and this time succeeded.

Mrs. Sheridan began the Auxiliary by hand-picking a nucleus of 17 hard-working women under whose guidance the organization has risen to a membership of more than 600. Unlike most charitable groups, no membership fee is paid. Service is the key to entry, although recently an associate membership system was inaugurated for women who wish to contribute financially rather than by giving time and effort.

The Auxiliary's aim is to provide "extras" at the hospital and to add to the patients' comforts. Its money-making projects are the Snack Bar and the Gift Shop, two conveniences for visitors, and the "Aux" Cart, a sort of Woolworth's on wheels, which members take through the wards supplying, at a minimum cost, bobby pins, stationery, pens and cosmetics. Members also take turns in the out-patients' clinic, keeping records and assisting the doctors and nurses.

Mrs. C. W. Sheridan pauses on the steps of her Tudor-style home in Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa. The house, below, has its own grove of beech and oak.

At the end of the first year the Auxiliary had netted nearly $8,000; the second year, nearly $9,000; and this year, more than $10,000. With this revenue it has managed to redecorate some rooms, provide loans to needy student nurses, purchase some equipment and pay the salary of a play therapist in the children's ward.

Mrs. Sheridan's intense interest in the Auxiliary is well known. Two years ago when she was nearly losing a battle with meningitis, hospital authorities would not allow Auxiliary members to visit her with the "Aux" Cart; they were afraid she would over-exert herself by popping up in her enthusiastic way with suggestions for the Auxiliary and the Cart.

Loathe to take much credit herself, she attributes the excellent progress of the Auxiliary to its members. As she puts it, "We have wonderful, hard-working women in the key positions and every volunteer does her share".

Although organization of the hospital auxiliary was a big task, Mrs. Sheridan faced her most challenging job with the Ottawa Red Cross. In 1939 she became chairman of the Red Cross Speakers' Committee and she recalls studying about the Red Cross while preparing the family's dinner, eating a hasty meal, then dashing out to speak before hundreds of people, stressing the need for workers—and doing this two or three nights a week.

Having proved herself in the minor league of speech-making, she was moved to the major league as chairman of the Women's War Work Committee. This often meant three or four talks a day, keeping in touch with 300 women's groups involving some 7,000 women in Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley.

Her interest in the welfare of others and her oratorical skill may be traced back

ABOVE: *Prize delphinium.* BELOW: *At the CHWA's Snack Bar: (l. to r.) Dr. W. D. Piercey, Miss Edith Young, Mayor C. Whitton, Mrs. Sheridan, C. E. Pickering.*

to her father, Sanford E. Marshall, who was a Methodist minister in her hometown, Washington, in south-western Ontario's Oxford county. She claims he was the best preacher she ever heard and there was a close bond between father and daughter. Her father died just before Church Union, when he was minister at Dominion Church, now Dominion-Douglas Church in Westmount, Quebec. Her mother, one of the first women to receive a Bachelor of Music Degree from the University of Toronto, now lives with the Sheridans in their Rockcliffe Park home.

Miriam and Wes Sheridan met at the University of Toronto where she was studying modern languages and he dentistry. The scope of her university activities nearly matched the variety of interests she has today. She was on the Students' Council and Literary Society executives, was literary editor of the "Acta Victoriana", belonged to the Dramatic Club and Women's Choral Union, and played hockey and basketball.

A member of the University Women's Club of Ottawa, she was club president for two years and was on the national executive for six years. While she was Ottawa president, the club increased its number of study groups from three to 13, providing a wider range of interests and concurrently doubling the membership!

Her daughter, Elizabeth, also a graduate of the University of Toronto, has just completed a post-graduate course in Social Work at McGill University, and her son, Wilson, a graduate in Business Administration from Florida Southern College, is now studying law at Stetson University, Florida.

They are a skating family. Mrs. Sheridan has been chairman of the Ottawa Minto Club's Women's and Costumes' committees and her husband is vice-president of the Board of Directors. Dr. Sheridan, Elizabeth and Wilson have each won Club prizes for their skating, but Mrs. Sheridan's only claim to skating fame is that she tried for her third class at the same time as Barbara Ann Scott.

The Sheridans entertain a good deal, mostly at small dinner parties and luncheons. These are usually carefully planned affairs but their hospitality has not always been so formal. There was a time during the war when, after they had invited one Australian airman to their home, hundreds of Australian and New Zealand airmen began dropping in for a visit.

The names of these men fill several guest books, and mementoes from grateful wives and sweethearts are to be seen in the living-room—a paper knife from New Zealand, a "Kookaburra" toast rack, a mulgawood vase.

In spite of time-consuming club work and frequent entertaining, Miriam Sheridan still is able to find leisure for a few hobbies. She spends many a summer afternoon staking delphiniums that are heads taller than she and pulling weeds out of the colorful rose beds.

When she was recuperating from her nearly four months' bout with meningitis, she provided her own method of therapy —compiling a garden scrapbook with pictures and notes about the flowers and shrubs grown in their garden. What she calls a "custom made book for the Sheridans", it contains data on when to plant, how to plant, and the blossoming period, for every flower in the garden. The book begins with quotations which she thinks are particularly apt — for instance Kipling's, "Half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees". Mrs. Sheridan claims her fondness for flowers goes back to her childhood, when, according to her mother, she would pick the first dandelion of the season and put it in an egg cup.

Their large living-room has several beautiful tables and chairs which she carved meticulously and her oil paintings are hung throughout the house. She calls herself "something of an interior decor-

ator", having mapped out the color scheme in her nine-room home. Interior decorating, incidentally, was one of the study topics she introduced to the University Women's Club. The living-room has grey-blue walls, matching chesterfield suite and draperies and an Oriental carpet with ruby red background. She loves red furniture and so a chief point of interest is a handsome ruby red loveseat placed perpendicularly to the fireplace. In the grey-walled dining-room is a blond mahogany suite with raspberry red upholstery which was designed by the Sheridans and made by a cabinet maker. The draperies are raspberry red, grey and green on white. The kitchen—a wonderful, cupboard-filled room—is in aquamarine with coral cupboards and a black and white floor.

The rooms upstairs are equally colorful. The master bedroom is peach and green with modern blond furniture; her mother's room is amethyst and periwinkle blue; her son's is grey, light and dark blue and red, and her daughter's room, now in the process of redecoration will be peach, turquoise, cocoa and a deeper brown.

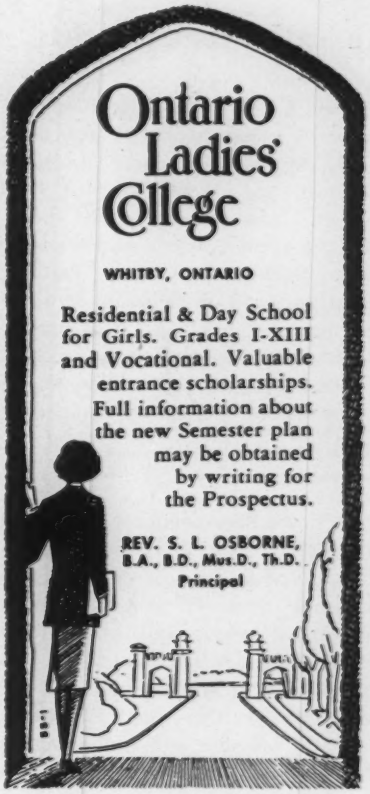
Just above the blond mahogany buffet in the dining-room is a four- by five-foot landscape which she painted in oils. Her instructor, Henri Masson, was flabbergasted when she told him she was going to do a painting of that size. He claimed he didn't paint on such a large scale himself.

A landscape of the northern shore of Lake Superior hangs above the living-room fireplace and a smaller version is in the sitting-room of the wife of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India. The smaller picture, painted first, was so much admired by Lady Clutterbuck when she and her husband were in Ottawa that Mrs. Sheridan presented it to her before they were posted to India.

ABOVE: *Mrs. Sheridan begins a piece of wood-carving. The painting behind her is one of her oils.* BELOW: *At her easel.*

She has even won a prize for her painting. In a recent international exhibition sponsored by Florida State College, she won honorable mention in the "foreign entry" division for a gay oil of an autumn scene in Old Chelsea, Quebec.

Mrs. Sheridan hangs a painting the minute it is completed so she may see how it looks in the room. Her husband tells their friends that you never know if the paintings on the Sheridans' walls are wet or dry. One guest found out the hard way. She leaned against a painting on the living-room wall and left the house that evening with a copy of the original imprinted on her blouse.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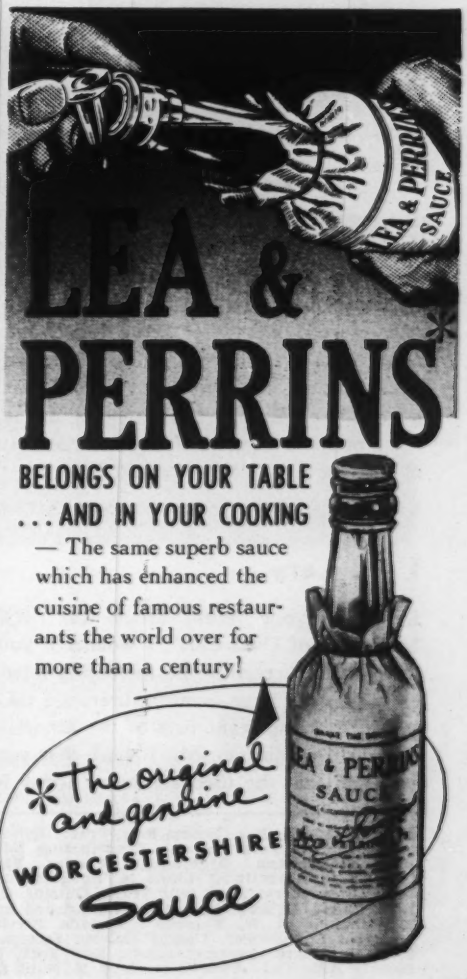
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Letters

Appeal of the Scientists

Lord Russell's appeal was not the only one which fell flat in recent weeks. The eminently practical suggestion of Lord Boyd-Orr that the leaders of the world sit down and discuss the world's food shortages and how to relieve them was also lost in the columns of publicity given to the meetings at Geneva. Perhaps the production and distribution of food are too practical problems to engage the minds of statesmen. It is so much easier to go smiling to conferences to discuss the insoluble intangibles of peace and freedom.

HALIFAX — MARY L. SCOTT

Your Front Page comment on the flatness which greeted the scientists' appeal to end war is well justified in the events of the following week. It is much simpler to sit around talking and smiling than to do anything concrete to end the world's miseries and fears. Part of this is due, of course, to the lust for power of a horde of officials who trail around after the Big Four, but more of it is due to the fact that too many people have a vested interest in all the paraphernalia of war. It is to their interest to keep the Cold War in a state of simmer. . .

WINNIPEG — ELDON R. YATES

Homosexuality

I was amazed to read your correspondence on sodomy, including the editorial note to a letter by Mr. Leuty. What has all this talk about "public scandal" and "Natural Law" and "crimes against the peace and dignity of the state" got to do with it? People are not punished for what they do —they are punished for being found out. After all, Mr. Editor, Dr. Kinsey showed in his famous book that if everyone was going to be punished for what they did in these matters, we should have a large part of the male population behind bars.

CALGARY — R. T. ALLAN

Used Cars

Reference your recent article on "The Marketing of Used Cars". I wonder if you have noticed recently the increasing interest which the large manufacturers are taking in this important part of the automotive distribution industry. I think that you will find that the used car buyer today is getting a better bargain both in quality and safety than ever before.

OSHAWA, ONT. — J. M. OTIS

I think you will agree with me that the used car business had become such a precarious one for the buyer that the Government (of Ontario) finally had to step in with its requirement as to road-worthiness certificates. But I think I detect a somewhat wry note from your writer when he states "such fittings as brakes and headlights must be working properly, though this does not necessarily apply to the motor".

TILLSONBURG, ONT. — BEN WILLIAMS

Military Occasions

The General (Simonds) is in no way to be blamed for the following bit of vivid reporting from a CP despatch from Fredericton:

"He described today's review—in which the whole division assembled and passed in parade on the Blissville airstrip on the western perimeter of the big camp—as an opportunity of seeing the entire formation together."

MONCTON, NB. — JIM SHIELDS

Editor's note: Except that the same despatch reported in another paragraph that one brigade was missing.

Generals who express the sincere hopes that armaments should not be decreased because of Geneva conferences or a growing "climate of peace" should not be the object of criticism. Give them credit for well-meaning. But there is the other angle that they may be like trade-unionists (or manufacturers for that matter) who foresee a sharp decline in the demands for their services (or goods).

WINDSOR, NS. — O. E. WALKER

Liquor Business

. . . You overlook the obvious fact that the "church officials" only consider nationalization of the alcoholic beverage trade as one of the ways and means of strangling a legitimate business, solely because they do not approve of the consumption of alcohol. To anyone who has travelled in the United States and England, the Canadian beverage room is very uninviting, and the liquor laws are designed chiefly to harry the drinker, fill the government money coffers, and get everyone drunk in disgust . . . The U.S. grew into its present position through free enterprise and we can do the same in this country.

TORONTO — ROBERT BROWN

Abusive Language

Some time ago you commented on the deplorable habit steadily invading the language of making verbs out of nouns by adding "ize". "De-citizenize", was, I think, the example you adduced. Since then I have noticed many such abuses, but this morning's paper gives me two prize examples: The troubles in Kenya are going to be settled by "villagerizing" the natives, and a number of people have gone to Stratford to "concertize". Surely this is a tendency to be resisted strongly.

MONTREAL — ARTHUR L. HARTLEY

Embassy in Norway

While we are still congratulating ourselves on becoming represented in Norway with an ambassador, the problem of a Canadian Embassy arises. This modest problem will of course be solved sooner or later, but how when the ministry of finance cannot find $200,000 for the purchase of a villa near Oslo to house the Embassy?

The world knows that Canada is fabulously rich and expansive . . . Canada's Embassies are keys to a vast world trade and the maintenance of peace. What can have convinced the finance minister to withhold the modest sum needed to secure an Embassy in Oslo? . . .

BEKKESTUA, NORWAY — R. C. ESDAILE

INDEX

	PAGE
BOOKS	20
BUSINESS	27
COVER STORY	14
FILMS	23
GOLD & DROSS	30
LETTER FROM MONTREAL	12
OTTAWA LETTER	16
REAL ESTATE	28
TELEVISION	18
WOMEN	35

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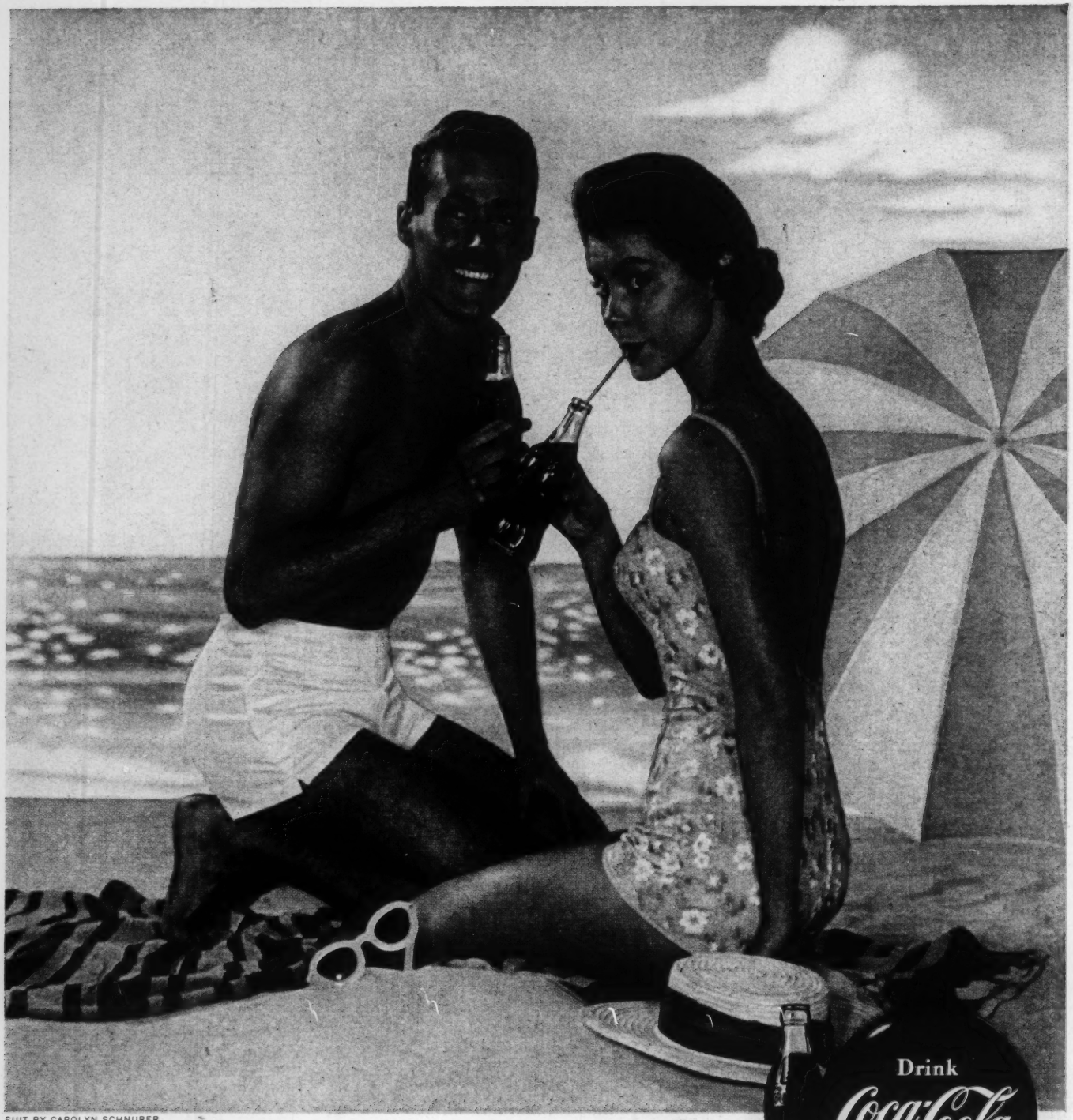
The Seagram Gold Cup

Again this year, The Royal Canadian Golf Association will present the Seagram Gold Cup to the winner of the Canadian Open Golf Championship. This famous trophy, which bears the names of some of the world's greatest golfers: Little, Snead, Nelson, Wood, Locke, Harrison, Ferrier, Douglas and Fletcher—will be competed for on August 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the colourful Weston Golf and Country Club in Toronto. To all spectators and competitors, The House of Seagram extends a hearty welcome and best wishes.

The House of Seagram



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